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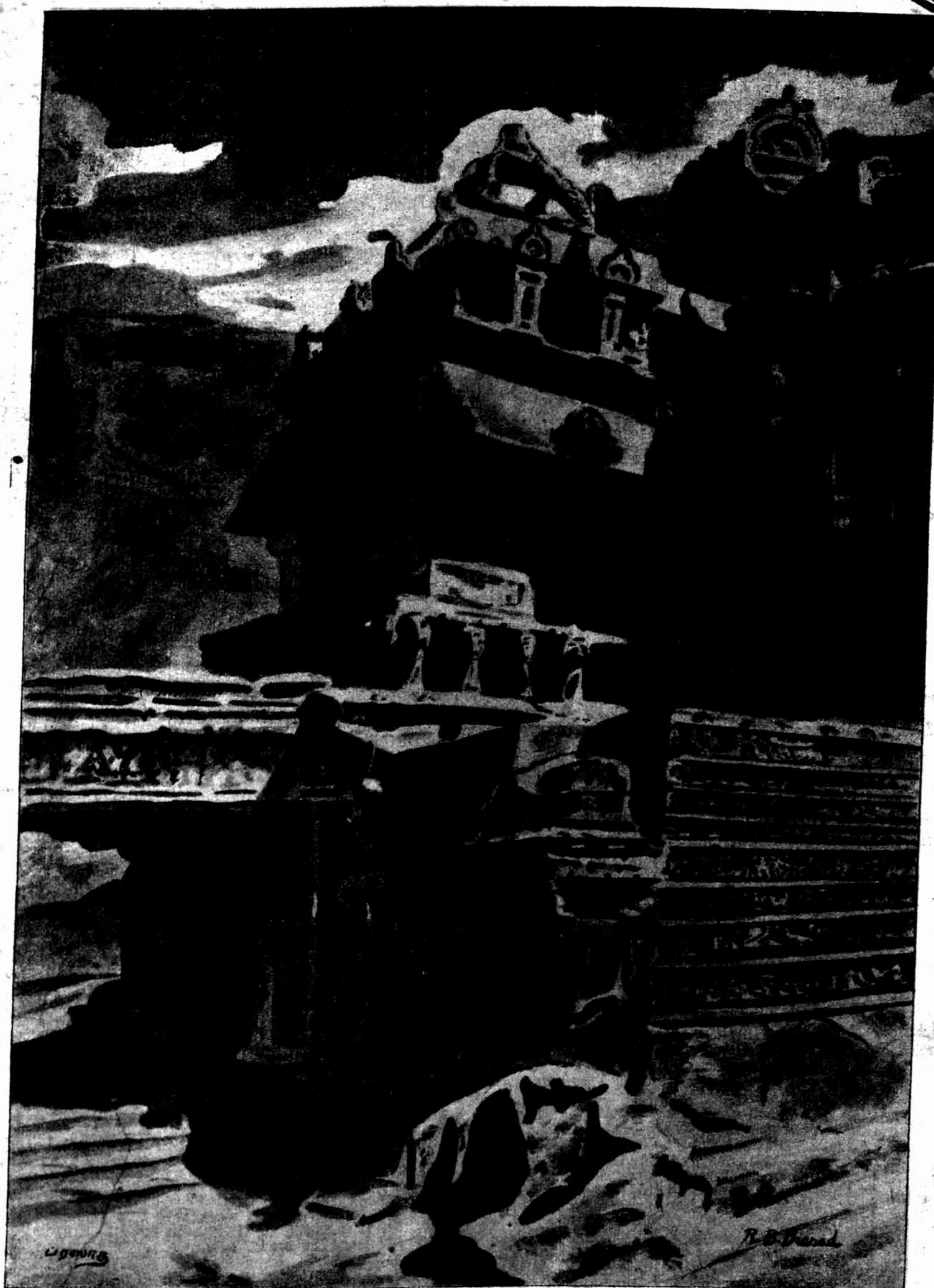
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SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

KAILAS TEMPLE, ELLORA



—R. B. Prasad.

Blue-Print Of Post-War Imperialism

—See Page 2.

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George Padmore, Well-Known Negro Writer, Exposes Blue-Print Of Post-War Anglo-American Imperialism

Confident of a United Nations' victory over the Axis, and with it the emergence intact of the British Empire (including the territories now under Japanese occupation), British imperialists are busy formulating plans for imperial reconstruction after the war. A number of official and unofficial committees have been set up to survey the economic, political and social problems of the various imperial territories, and to work out methods of consolidating and strengthening the bonds between the Dominions, India, the Colonies, Protectorates and other non-self-governing areas, and the British Crown.

Mr. Churchill has frankly stated that he has not assumed the responsibilities of the King's first Minister of State to preside over the liquidation of His Majesty's far-flung imperial dominions. Like all pro-consuls, he believes, as Earl Baldwin once declared, that "the British Empire is an instrument of Divine Providence for the promotion of the progress of Mankind."

England Without Empire

In an analysis of British Imperialism one salient fact must always be kept in mind: that England without an Empire would be merely a geographical expression, an insignificant island off the fringe of Western Europe. England's world greatness is based upon her imperial structure, chiefly upon India, that brightest jewel in the Crown of the British Raj. For this reason, whatever concessions or modifications the post-war world may witness in colonial reconstruction, no British Government—Tory or Labour—will ever voluntarily relinquish Britain's hegemony over her sources of raw materials, markets and reservoirs of man-power. And this is all the more true as it becomes evident that America will emerge from this war the greatest imperialist nation of the twentieth century, and as such, Britain's chief commercial competitor for the markets of the world. Guided by this principle of self-interest, she is determined to preserve her status as a great world Power, come what may.

Before this war, Britain drew annual tribute amounting to £200 millions from her overseas investments, which returned to this country in the form of foodstuffs and raw materials. To-day, with the loss of a number of her investment sources, British imperialists must cling more strongly than ever to the advantages which a Colonial Empire provides.

Anglo-American Rivalry

The covert struggle between Britain and America for imperial mastery is being pushed more and more into the open as the determination of the war is considered to be approaching nearer. And this struggle is being voiced by prominent British and American capitalists. There is knowledgeable recognition that "a fundamental difference in psychology existed in Britain and America which would make team play between the two nations extremely difficult after the war." This is the expressed opinion of no less a figure than the President of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Eric Johnson, who imparted it to a press conference at Washington (on September 2), after a three weeks' visit to Britain. Britain, Mr. Johnson went on to say, believed in controlled markets, the United States in free competition. It was not, he asserted, necessary to reconcile these two divergent views but it was necessary to recognise them.

Wendell Willkie also believes in free competition on the world's markets, and particularly on the markets of those territories now forming parts of the British Empire. This is the underlying motive of his ostensibly democratic championship of freedom for colonial peoples, which he puts forward in his book *One World*. Freed from the political control of their present British rulers, the native bourgeoisie would inevitably turn to America for the provision of capital, capital machinery and all the other instruments necessary for the development of industrial economy.

For there is no doubt that with its greater industrial potential, most advanced technology and financial resources, America to-day occupies the same relationship towards world economy as Britain did during the last half of the nineteenth century, when she was the workshop of the

world and the City of London the greatest money market. Hence wider markets are an absolute necessity for U.S. capitalism, and as things stand, they can be secured only at the expense of the British Empire.

Unite To Exploit

Capitalists in both countries recognise this most clearly, and that is why, as Mr. Eric Johnson stated, Britain believes in controlled markets, the U.S. in free competition. But while, as Mr. Johnson further maintained, it was not necessary to reconcile these two divergent views, there are sections, both within the British Empire and the U.S.A., which believe that they can be reconciled through some form of mutual co-operation. This will be expressed through a closer working agreement with America and the British Dominions in the exploitation of colonial territories, especially Africa.

The political blue-print of this new Anglo-American partnership was first expounded by General Smuts, the wily Boer statesman responsible for the imposture of the Mandates System. He comes forward once more as the strategist of the new Colonial Imperialism. "Condominium" will now supersede "mandates." The cloak of altruism will once again screen imperialist self-interest.

Briefly, Smuts proposes to group the various British colonial regions according to their geographical position into federal units. For example, the Caribbean territories, including British Guiana and British Honduras, will be united into a kind of West Indian Federation under a joint Anglo-American Commission in which Canada will participate. The West African colonies of the Gambia,

This new colonial "Regionalism," as it is being called, has the support of circles most closely interested. Practically all sections of European opinion in South Africa, for example, are eager to benefit from some sort of international participation of this kind. They have only been divided as to who should participate. In the past, some have been for the participation of Germany, but General Smuts, representing the City of London, has for many years looked towards British interests to help promote South African mining economy, and he now welcomes the idea of American participation. He has been guided in this orientation by the fact that Germany was considered to have territorial and political aims in South Africa, and other parts of the Dark Continent, while America is not wishful of assuming the responsibilities of colonial administration, being quite willing to exert her imperialistic requirements through the methods of dollar imperialism, which she has been using in South America, Cuba, Haiti, Liberia, and elsewhere.

Speaking to Reuters' Special Correspondent in Pretoria on August 27 last, General Smuts declared himself "all in favour of the Americans coming to Africa, and I support the idea of consultative councils on which America, as well as Britain and other interested countries, would be represented. America wants to trade and is opposed to imperialism or annexation."

In fact, Anglo-American capital is already well entrenched in the Union of South Africa. It holds the major interest in the Witwatersrand gold mining industry through the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., which also has interests

"British imperialists are busy formulating plans for imperial reconstruction after the war.....No British Government—Tory or Labour—will ever voluntarily relinquish Britain's hegemony over her sources of raw materials, markets and reservoirs of man-power," says the author of this article and further shows how Britain is planning to share the spoils of Empire with the United States of America.

Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria, together with the adjoining French regions, will be brought into a West African Federation. Here again, America will have to be offered certain interests, because of the proximity of points like Dakar and Bathurst, Free-town and Liberia, to the South American countries (Brazil in particular). In East Africa, a similar group will comprise Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, British, French and Italian Somaliland, and parts of Abyssinia, under South African and British control. The native territories of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland will be incorporated into the Union of South Africa; and the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, with the Belgian Congo and the Portuguese territory of Mozambique, will be linked up to form a Greater South Africa. This would provide new lands for the increased white population which the South African Government intends to promote as a means of augmenting the present white minority population, to counter the vast black populations in these areas. They will also provide an internal market for the South African industries which have come into being since the outbreak of this war, and which will have to be turned over to peace-time manufactures in order to stave off unemployment and economic collapse.

A similar scheme is envisaged for the islands of the Pacific and the regions of East Asia. In that part of the world, England, America, Holland, Australia and New Zealand will operate as joint partners, while certain territorial concessions will be made to China, possibly at the expense of French Indo-China and Siam. Britain, however, still intends to retain Hong Kong and sole control of India and Burma.

This, in simplified outline, is the Tory blue-print of post-war Empire.

Regionalism

British imperial experts believe that such a form of joint administration between the English-speaking races will provide the basis of a lasting alliance between Britain and America, and will at the same time satisfy those American business circles which advocate the "Open Door" policy in British imperial territories, whereby they can have access to raw materials on the same terms as the British, and markets for their goods.

Secretary to advise "on questions of economic policy" in relation to the Colonial Dependencies, including particularly matters of general policy arising on programmes of economic policy". The extremely reactionary and arch-imperialist Duke of Devonshire is the Committee's chairman, and apart from one or two economists, the members include only representatives of the City of London. There is Sir William Goodenough, deputy chairman of Barclays Bank and also on the boards of the Commercial Union Assurance and the Mercantile and General Assurance; Sir William Howitt, director of Ashwell and Nesbit (Engineers), and of the Constantine Steamship Lines; Captain B. H. Peter, Managing Director of Westinghouse Brake and Signal; Sir John Hay, director of the Ocean Marine Insurance, the Mercantile Bank of India, and over twenty, different rubber companies and other colonial undertakings. It is quite obvious where the interests of this Committee lie—certainly not with the colonial peoples. They are the self-same interests which have been and still are exploiting the colonial peoples.

In the new "Regional" plan, the Americans will supply the finances through investments, etc., while British interests will retain political and administrative control. In this way the satisfaction of the post-war colonial needs of Britain and America will be made to dovetail as far as possible under the exigencies which will arise as a result of America's emergence from the war as the greatest capitalist Power. So long as Britain remained the dominant Power, she could dispense with any co-operation such as "Regionalism" anticipates; but imperialist crisis makes this form of co-operation necessary, while leaving political power in British hands. For retention of political control means retention of a certain amount of economic control.

The British Labour Party is also giving its endorsement to "Regionalism". It has for a long time advocated placing colonies under international control, and is earnestly supporting the various educational and labour bodies which the Colonial Office is setting up, and which, while erecting a fine democratic front, are actually time-stalling machines. Despite its paper declarations, the Labour Party in practice differs very little from the Tories on the fundamental principle of Imperialism and its collaboration in matters of imperial conduct is practically implicit.

Labour Party's Role

Where Labour leaders differ with the out-and-out die-hard imperialists is on the question of the undisguised exploitation of the natural resources of the colonies with cheap native labour. Labour is in favour of a more widespread extension of social services, education, and the like. It is a humane colonialism, which envisages self-government of some of the colonies at a hazy distant future. It is all a very gradual process, to be accomplished by slow stages, and merges out of the Labour Party's general conception of Socialism as being the last stage of Capitalism. That is why it is able to adopt such confused resolutions as the following, which was accepted at the Labour Party's recent conference:

"This Conference expresses to the Colonial people its appreciation of their participation in the United Nations' war effort; it declares that the terms of the Atlantic Charter and the 'Four Freedoms' should become active principles in Colonial administration and proclaimed in a special Charter to the Colonial peoples; it demands that all forms of political and economic imperialism shall be rapidly liquidated; it urges the abolition of 'Colonial status' and the rapid realisation of genuine partnership between this country and the colonial peoples; it insists that the Government (in consultation with the Colonial peoples) shall press on with the social and economic welfare of their territories, including adequate education, health and nutrition services, and the attainment of political rights not less than those enjoyed or claimed by British democracy; it asks for the application of a Socialist policy in the economic organisation of the Colonies, and the acceptance of the principle of international supervision and accountability in Colonial policy and administration."

But how can there be a socialist policy in application in the Colonies when there is no socialist policy in Britain? And of what kind is the international supervision to be in present circumstances? Certainly only the "Regionalism" of General Smuts. So that, in the end, all the protestations and resolutions of the Labour Party notwithstanding, its policy on Colonies and Imperialism is almost undistinguishable from that of the Conservatives.

In the final analysis, however, what the post-war world will bring to the British and other Colonial Empires depends to a large extent upon events in Europe, and these are now beginning to shape themselves.—LEFT.

Placating The "Natives"

The form of "partnership" envisaged will give the native peoples of Africa some wider representation on legislative councils, probably through the addition of one or more unofficial members. This will be done in order to placate progressive public opinion both in British and the colonies themselves, but there should be no shadow of doubt that the British imperialist will not give us real administrative control. The Governor will always be there to exercise his powers of determination and veto. Even where a wider democracy is permitted through the Constitution—Jamaica has been given universal suffrage—the ultimate result will be the same, as it is in Ceylon, which has the most advanced Constitution of all the British colonies. The Governor's veto, however, decides affairs in the final resort, and in most instances the wishes of the people come to nothing.

Lord Hailey, who has replaced Lord Lugard as the chief authority and spokesman on colonial affairs, addressing the Royal Central Asian Society on July 7, on "The Colonies and the Atlantic Charter," said that he was "one of those who join in believing that the opportunity should be taken of instituting Regional Councils for dealing with the dependencies, suitably grouped for this purpose. These bodies would endeavour by consultation and joint discussion to co-ordinate the economic and other policies of the dependencies and would review the progress made by them."

Imperialists All

The personalities which would make up these Regional Councils are indicated in the choice of the Committee just appointed by the Colonial

GO BACK TO BRITAIN, BEVERLEY!

Ajanta Must Live Because Ajanta Is India!

By KRISHANCHANDAR

The Society for the Promotion of Education and Culture in India has begun well. In the very inaugural session where His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Professor A. V. Hill, and Mr. Beverley Nichols spoke, it has attempted to promote disaffection and disrespect for the old Indian arts. I refer to the speech of Mr. Beverley Nichols, the celebrated English author, on Ajanta. It is a sound, good beginning for any society which is founded to promote education and arts in India—under foreign patronage! I wish it a great success in its endeavours and would watch its further activities with great interest.

To quote Mr. Beverley Nichols: "Indian artists had deliberately turned their backs on life and the most powerful proof of this was Ajanta. Sometimes he felt that Ajanta should not have been rediscovered for it played the part of a gigantic lamp round which Indian artists fluttered like a host of moths. The artist, he suggested must turn his back on Ajanta...."

("Times of India", 18th Jan.) Thus spoke the Oracle of Delphi in the Society for the Promotion of Indian Education and Culture. The Oracle however has assumed too much upon the devotion of his listeners. We may have to learn a lot from the Britishers in the political field, but in so far as art and culture are concerned we are certainly their seniors in the maturity of our civilization, in the continuity of our art-processes and in the philosophic evolution of our thought. We are their seniors in this field not by decades but by centuries. This is commonplace history and known even

to the most peurile mind. However I have found most Westerners to betray, sometimes even willfully, a singular lack of understanding of the cultural history of the East, of its mode of evolution, of its basic problems, and of those powerful historic forces which guide and determine its trends. But Mr. Nichols is inimitable in his ignorance of Indian arts—of to-day, yesterday or tomorrow!

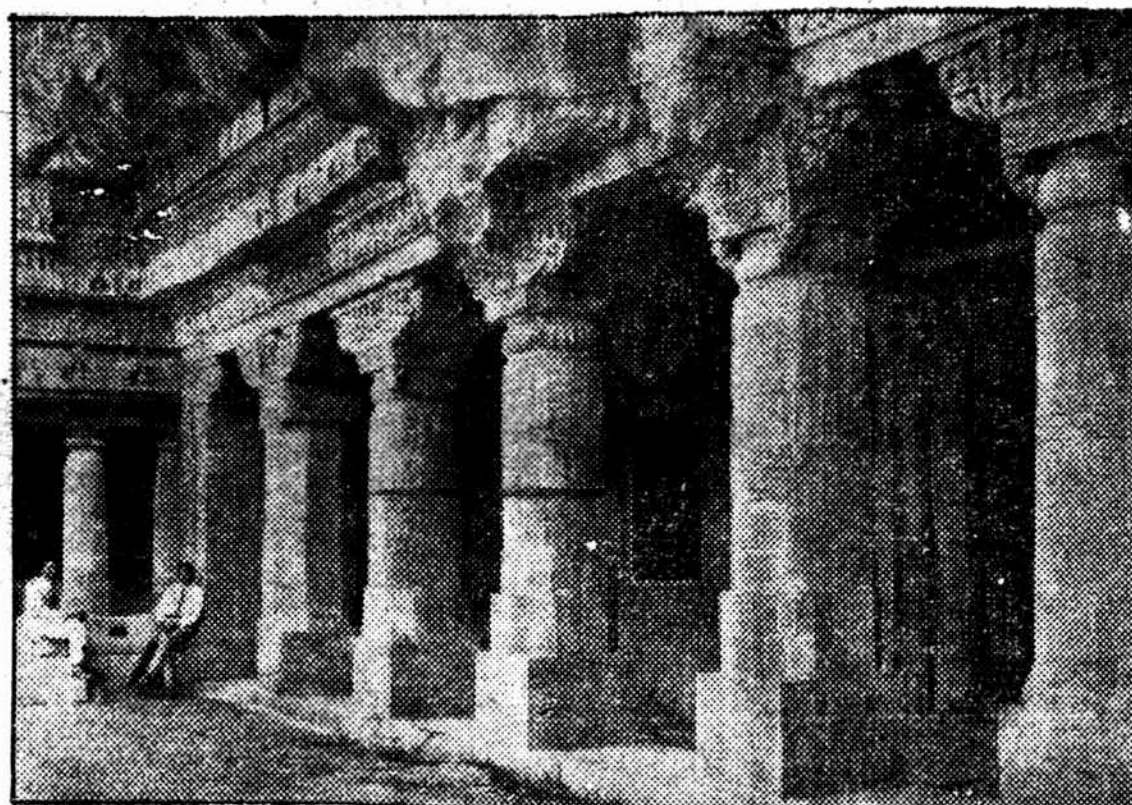
The Past Is Ours!

It is true that Ajanta belongs to the India of yesterday. But it is only partially true. For the past is ours. It is our heritage. It relives with us to-day in one form or the other. We cannot be separated from Ajanta. For it is within us, and represents various

ses in a far greater degree than any other style does the poise, the dignity, the grace, and the beauty of the Indian figure. It expresses not only the mere body but its spirit as well. To-day West is fast tiring of the purely anatomical and zoological approach in art. It is meddling with cubism, futurism and surrealism in all branches of art. I can safely prophesy that the Western art will not achieve its 'Nirvana' unless it strikes at a balance as we did in the case of Ajanta. Ajanta is neither pure vision nor pure body. It is vision plus body. Thought plus matter.

Rajput School And Chughtai

But we have not been resting upon our laurels. Indian artists have al-



ENTRANCE TO "VIHARA" CAVE, AJANTA

"I sometimes wish in the interests of the Indian artists Ajanta had never been discovered at all."

—BEVERLEY NICHOLS

facets of our lives. Perhaps it will not be untrue to say that despite some of its decadent tones, Ajanta represents as no other school represents the essential genius of Indian art not only in the field of painting but in dance and sculpture as well. In its tonal values, structural balance, and linear combinations, its effect can be felt as far and wide as in the Balinese dance, and earlier Japanese paintings.

Ajanta has caught in its contours the beauty and the character of India. India that was born with the commingling of the Aryan with the Dravidian, of the North with the South, of the snow with the tropics. That India still lives.

When Mr. Beverley Nichols was dilating upon the uselessness of Ajanta for the masses, he should have gone and seen Uday Shankar's Shadowplay at the Bra-bourne Stadium, or Kanu Desai's art settings in "Ram Rajya". Perhaps he would have been convinced that Ajanta still lives and serves the people. To ask us to disown Ajanta is like asking the English to disown Shakespeare!

Why have the Indian artists still preserved Ajanta figures in their paintings, dance and sculpture? The explanation is not far to seek. It is because the Indian artists have rejected the purely anatomical approach towards the human form. It is because they have found from experience, from artistic experience dating from hundreds of years, even before the time when the first English painting was done, that Ajanta expres-

sions tried to assimilate new trends. If Ajanta was the result of the commingling of the Aryan with the Dravidian, the Rajput school was the result of the commingling of the Moghul with the Hindu. Artists in the North are far more influenced by the Rajput school than by Ajanta. In its stylised figures, symbolic expression, floral combinations and delicate half tones, Rajput school has added considerably to the luxuriant richness of the Indian Art. A modern interpreter, though not strictly belonging to that school, is Abdur Rahman Chughtai. I wonder if Mr. Nichols has met him and has seen his latest works. He is the magician who shows how much a mere line can express; how a delicate floral combination can bring to life sentiments like glory, pathos, pride, ambition, sadness, death, frustration. It is an art-form which the west has yet to practise.

And yet Mr. Beverley Nichols states that the Indian art has not progressed. Probably he has been judging Indian art by looking at Railway Posters! I wish he had also seen wood work and paper mache work and rugs made by Kashmiri craftsman. He would have known then how the Indian artist had not turned his back upon the living reality of the world of to-day but was actually serving the people in a purely utilitarian way, too.

It Cannot Be Done!

That brings me to the strangest part of Mr. Beverley Nichols' speech. According to the report of his speech—

"It was argued that there was not much modern art because there was no one to pay for it. He countered this argument by stating that there were many people who would pay for creative Indian work especially in the larger Indian states and bigger Indian cities where there were more potential



MOTHER AND CHILD—AN
AJANTA FRESCO

"... that which is eternally young. It attains the childhood of the spirit. The usual tokens lose currency. Useless to explode in adjectives. Useless to recall the ancient date or age of the caves or the paintings. Useless to apply the catch-phrases which classify and test works of art as so many bottled or tinned specimens."

—The late KANAIYALAL VAKIL

art patrons than in Europe." At last the cat is out of the bag! Mr. Nichols would have us sell our souls in "larger Indian states" to "Art patrons". On the one hand he asks the Indian artist, to turn his back on Ajanta and "live in the villages singing the villagers' songs, dreaming their dreams and living their lives" and on the other hand he would have us sell those songs, those paintings, those dreams to "Art patrons" in "larger Indian States." Perhaps the logic of this contradiction is not very clear to him. Does the celebrated English author know what 'Life' means in an average Indian village and that if one were to paint it in a painting or in a poem, which "Art patron" in a larger state would buy it? It is like confronting the criminal with his crime, or, to use a different expression. It is like asking Gandhiji to write a book against Indian freedom, like asking Churchill to appreciate and to contribute to "Quit India" campaign. It simply cannot be done.

The Artist And The People

It is not that they are not doing it. Indian authors writing in all the principal languages of India have done it and are doing it on an increasing scale. There is a Progressive Writers' movement and Peoples' Theatre movement in India which are working like a leaven in the indigenous literatures of the land, transforming them in their context and form and quickening their tempo. These two are the most major and significant movements in the cultural history of modern India. The artist in India now speaks directly to the people in the language of the people. It is unfortunate that the foreigners do not understand the language. If they did they will soon find out that the Indian artist does no longer seek an "art patron." He has sought and found him not in "larger states" or in "big Indian cities" but amongst the average citizens. If this artist is poor, it is because, per capita income in India is poor. If the artist has not a very great influence in the life of the country, it is because only 12% of the total population in India is literate! And the Indian artist is not to blame for either of these facts.

The Bitterness

That Is India!

Certain it is that Mr. Nichols or any other foreigner or even those Indians who know no other lan-

(Continued on Page 4)



QUEEN'S TOILET—
ANOTHER AJANTA FRESCO
"A thing of supreme artistic
value...."

—Professor CECCONI

In Liberated Stalingrad

By BORIS AGAPOV

The peculiarity of Stalingrad lies in the fact that its factories, power station and waterworks are far from the city proper. The city itself, or what is called the centre, consists only of residences, stores, offices, theatres and schools. And it was just this city, full of men and children and having no military objectives whatsoever, that the Germans attacked from the air.

For many years men worked to accumulate and create rich services in the large and convenient city. A few months saw the destruction of the fruit of their labour: 10 splendidly equipped hospitals, eight maternity homes, more than 350 science departments and laboratories, 110 secondary schools, a most richly equipped medical institute, one of the best out-patients' hospitals in the Soviet Union, a higher pedagogical institute with a large library and students' hostel, an engineering institute, 12 technical colleges, a splendid theatre, cinemas, street car lines, water mains, hotels and the railway station. It was, indeed, a huge city with a population of 600,000 inhabitants—one of the most important industrial cities of the U.S.S.R. It had everything necessary for the cultural life of its inhabitants.

And now there was nothing.

Fifty-seven thousand buildings had been razed to the ground.

A six-storeyed house stood gaping at me. A broad stair-case led upwards. It was piled up with sharp chips. Pieces of marble vases and lumps of molten blue glass from a chandelier were scattered at its banisters. I climbed up and came out on the landing on the sixth floor, which was devoid of walls. The city lay below. Under me was a large square. The sun flooded its asphalt; the high blue sky receded upwards to an incredible height; a clear sky without a single cloud. Complete silence reigned all around.

Suddenly I noticed some things moving. In the distance at the end of the street came a cart. It was pulled by an elderly woman and a young girl of 16. On the cart lay bales with things on the top of which sat a tiny boy. They stopped and the girl began to look around the square. Probably it was not out of mere curiosity that she did so. She must have been seeking someone. Suddenly, she walked forward hastily, as if she had found what she had sought.

At the other end of the square stood another girl whom I had not noticed before. For an instant the two girls looked at each other intently but with an air of indecision. But only for an in-

stant. Impulsively, they ran towards one another with arms outstretched. They clasped each other; then, tearing themselves away from each other, they once again threw themselves into each other's arms. At last they sat down on the ground and, arm-in-arm, looked at the elderly woman with the child in her arms coming towards them. She was wiping her eyes with a handkerchief, while the little toddler clutched at a large, grey tomcat.

It was the first thing that I saw in Stalingrad. This was a little incident, but somehow it constantly pursued me in all its details until I put it down in black and white. And, having described it, I grasped its meaning. I realised that this meeting between the two Russian girls on that empty square of Stalingrad was essentially what the legendary heroes had been fighting for when they were defending Stalingrad and the whole land of the Soviets. The girls got back their country, their home and their hearth. Thousands had fought on this square; guns roared around it, heroes suffered and died to enable these girls to dance round, to laugh and to weep tears of joy. This encounter of two girls cost more than any other on earth and a poet would have said that in these moments around the walls of wrecked houses stood all the fallen warriors in straight lines, and on the huge square and in the centre of it began a new life that was won from death.

The Days Of The Month

Compiled By
MAHMUD A. WAZIFADAR
JANUARY

- 1 Indian Penal Code came in force 1862.
- 2 Annie Beasant's 'Commonwealth' published, 1914
- 3 William Pitt entered Parliament, 1781.
- 4 Princess Royal died, 1931.
- 5 2nd Sunday after Xmas.
- 6 Suez Canal first used, 1914.
- 7 Dr. Sir Young invented Chloroform, 1847.
- 8 English canal first crossed by air, 1785.
- 9 Penny Post established, 1840.
- 10 League of Nations established 1920.
- 11 Malaria germs first studied by Dr. Ross, 1893.
- 12 'Weekly News', first English Weekly, 1662.
- 13 'National Insurance' started in England 1913.
- 14 King George born, 1865.
- 15 Saar Votes to join Germany, 1935.
- 16 Justice M. G. Ranade died 1901.
- 17 Lloyd George born, 1863.
- 18 Justice M. G. Ranade born, 1842.
- 19 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
- 20 King George V died, 1936.
- 21 Lenin died, 1924.
- 22 First Labour Govt. in England 1924.
- 23 Queen Victoria died, 1901
- 24 William Pitt died, 1806.
- 25 Conversion of St. Paul day.
- 26 Use of Wireless by British Post 1895.
- 27 Ex-Kaiser born, 1859.
- 28 Sir Francis Drake died, 1596
- 29 Earl Haig died, 1928.
- 30 Pres. Roosevelt born, 1882.

the continent. Even in modern times, authors who are regarded as really first rate writers of English belong to America. Ernest Hemingway, Dos Passos, Eugene O'Neill and Upton Sinclair are considered much more competent and artistic than Priestley Huxley, Auden and even Wells. Wells is regarded more in the nature of a general index and catalogue-maker of human knowledge than as an artist. He has as much art as an average librarian possesses and is considerably more boring. Probably he is the greatest bore that the modern English literature has produced.

Clown Of British Empire

Shaw just amuses us as he amuses the British intelligentsia. He is the clown of the British Empire. In olden days we had court jesters in India. The court jester used to criticize the court, the feudal lord and his administration and he was 'immune from punishment. So is Shaw. The court jester was paid heavily for his jests. So is Shaw paid heavily for his pouring ridicule over the British Empire. He acts as a sort of immunising agent against Revolution. His philosophy is Fabian, liberal, Pink, whatever you like, but it is within the British constitution. He has made his compromise with it. No, Shaw is not our source of inspiration. We prefer Ibsen and Wilde. Fifty years after I think Barrie's 'Peter Pan' and Galsworthy's 'The Silver Box' will be worth more than all the plays of Shaw put together.

Go Back To Britain

So much for modern English literature. This war has produced a Dunkirk, a Battle for Britain, but not a single song, story or narrative whether in prose or verse in English which may be regarded as even moderately commendable. And here I don't want to talk of those great English and French authors who speak on the Axis Radio against their own countrymen, of those 'young hopes' who fled to America—and to India!—at the first call of the battle. This is how they integrate art with the people! If Mr. Beverley Nichols would leave the poor Indian artists to their fate, he would find that there is ample work for him to do among his own brethren at home or in America. It is not the Indian author who refuses to face the reality of the modern life, but the English author who refuses to see the writing on the wall!

Go Back To Britain, Beverley!

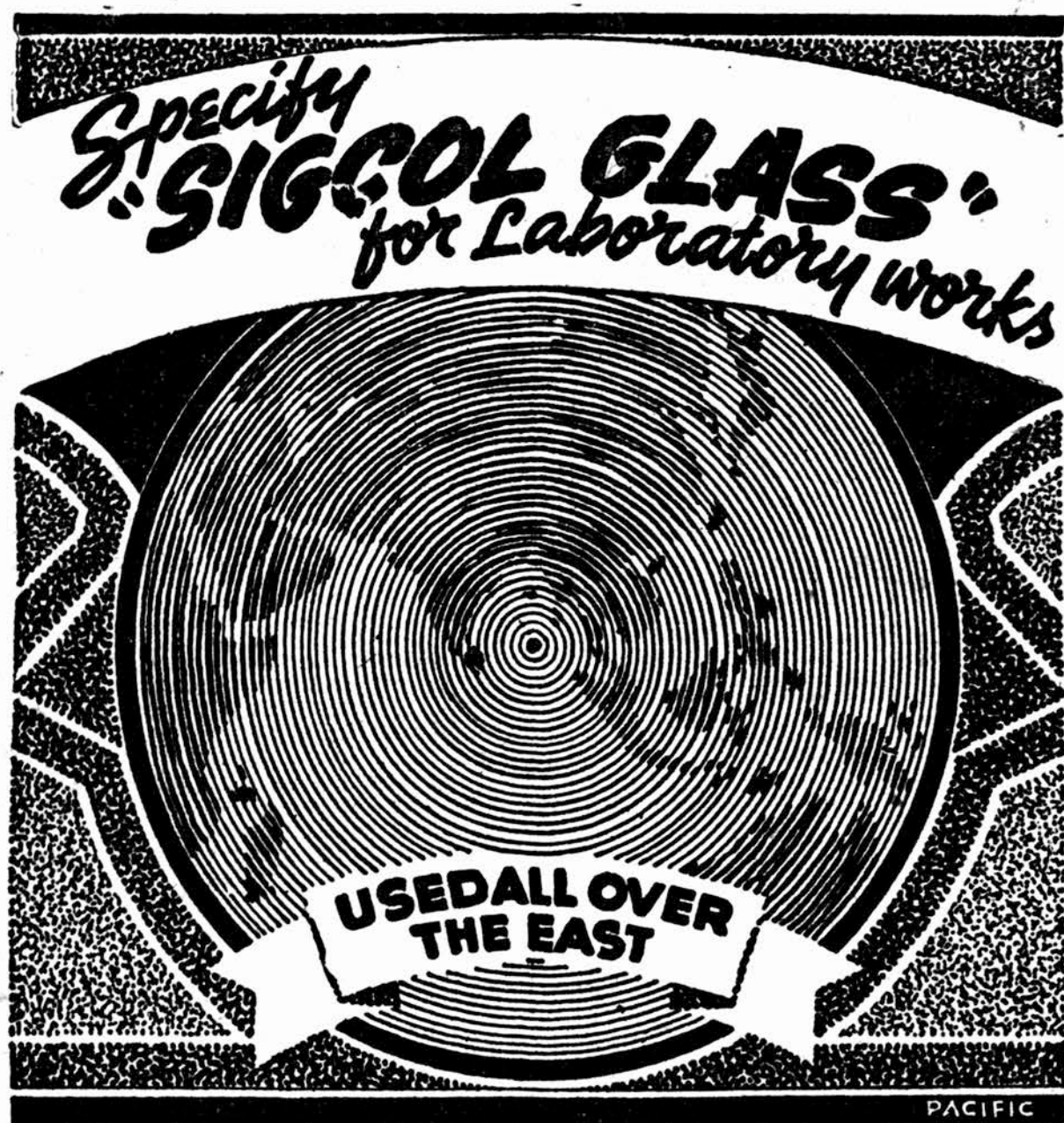
(Continued from Page 3)

guage but English do not know them. Poets like Josh, Pant, Narindar, Majaz, Rashed, Faiz, short story writers like Meghani, Sanayal, Manto, Ismet and Rajendra Singh Bedi, Playwrights like Premi and ashk, Critics like Chauhan and Sharma; Scholars like Rahulji. Men possessed with a great vision, courage, and devotion, not only for their land but for the humanity at large. The Indian artist has never been narrow or sectarian in his outlook. You will not find the slightest trace of racial snobbery such as you find in most of the white authors. Even the best among them are not safe from this prejudice.

Even in English, there are some very competent interpreters of modern Indian life and thought whose mastery of the English prose is acknowledged and whose intellectual honesty no one can doubt. Does Mr. Nichols not know them? Tagore is dead, but his work still lives. Then there are Gandhi and Jawaharlal Sir Radha Krishna, and Sarojini Naidu. Amongst the younger group of intellectuals one may mention Mulkraj Anand, Raja Rao, Ahmed Ali, Ahmad Abbas, Harin Chattopadhyaya and Humayun Kabir. They have all expressed in their novels, satires, short stories, plays and poems, the tragedy that is India, the sadness that is India, the bitterness that is India!

The Indian artist to-day is living in a period of great stress and frustration. He is conditioned by his environments. But whenever he expresses himself too loudly he goes to jail. Some of our best writers are still in jail. Does Mr. Beverley Nichols know them? Does the Society for the Promotion of Education and Culture in India know them? Does His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who threw a challenge to the youth of India know them? It is a very pertinent question and requires a plain answer! (Answer: Send him also to jail!)

It would not be irrelevant here if I mention the fact that the Indian artist is not averse to non-Indian influence. In fact he welcomes it provided it becomes a source of inspiration to him. It is very ironic though very true that beyond Shakespeare and the romantic rebels like Shelley and Byron, English literature has been a very little source of inspiration to our artists. Actually we have always found Art in England to be fifty years behind the continental Art. In the field of music, ballet, theatre, novel, short story, political economy, metaphysics, we have almost always found the fountain head of inspiration on



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LONDON GETS 700TH ALERT SINCE WAR

Pas De Calais Raided Again

LONDON, Jan. 28. American heavy bombers, R. A. F. and Dominion light bombers and fighter bombers attacked targets in the Pas De Calais and other areas in Northern France to-day. Four German planes were destroyed. All the American bombers returned safely. Six Allied fighters are missing.

LONDON'S 700TH ALERT
A raid alert was sounded in London to-night. It was the first since last Saturday, the seventh this year and the seven hundredth time since the war began.

Thames Estuary guns were in action to-night. Firing was heavy but not so intense as a week ago. Single planes could be heard passing at intervals of several minutes.

The raid did not last very long.

BERLIN BOMBED AGAIN: LARGE FIRES STARTED

Targets In W. Germany Attacked: Allies Lose 47 Aircraft

LONDON, Jan. 29. It is officially announced that last night R.A.F. bombers attacked Berlin.

An Air Ministry communique to-day stated: "Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command were over Germany in very great strength. Berlin was again the main objective. Bombing was well concentrated, and large areas of fire were observed. Other aircraft bombed targets in north-west Germany. An extensive mine laying operation was also completed. Intruder aircraft, three of which are missing, operating over enemy bases destroyed two enemy aircraft. Forty-seven of our bombers are missing."

United States European Headquarters announced: "Well over 800 army air force heavy bombers supported by fighters attacked industrial installations in Frankfurt in south-west Germany to-day.—Reuter."

R. A. F. Bombers On Continent

LONDON, Jan. 29. A big force of R. A. F. heavy bombers was heard flying over towards the continent early this morning. At one point the procession took forty-five minutes to pass. Flashes were occasionally seen on French coast between Boulogne and Calais.—Reuter

New A. I. R. Director For Delhi
LONDON, Jan. 28.—The thirty-four year old Assistant Director of the B.B.C.'s Near East Service, Mr. Donald Stephenson will shortly leave for India to become Director of the New Delhi B.B.C. office. He served in the Near and Middle East from 1934 to 1937 as an officer in the R.A.F. and joined the BBC in 1938 as Editor of the Arabic Section when this, the first of the B.B.C. Foreign Language Service was started. Later on he became News Editor and then Assistant Director of the Near East Services.—Reuter.

Sugar Control Reform Measures

CAWNPORE, Jan. 29. Speaking at the 33rd annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Producers' Association Mr. D. H. Peel Yates, Chairman, justified the sugar control. Sugar, he said, was not available in all the main markets. Distribution, though, satisfactory, might still be improved. In many large towns abundant supplies were available at controlled prices but in nearby centres unscrupulous persons were operating through black markets. Mr. Yates suggested direct supplies to more centres eliminating the possibility of black markets.—A. P.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29. The hazardous rescue of several evacuees from drowning in a turbulent river in the Hukawng valley in Burma has led to the award of the George Medal to the Sub-Conductor F.S. Gomes, Burma Post and Telegraph Signals, says a press note. Additional awards for gallantry in the operations in Burma and on the eastern frontier of India from May 21, 1942, to June 20, 1943, include two M.B.E.s and B.E.M.s—A. P.

LADY WAVEILL'S BROADCAST

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29. Her Excellency Lady Wavell will broadcast a talk on the Red Cross from All-India Radio, Delhi, on Tuesday, February 1, at 8-30 p.m. The talk will be radiated on All-India transmitters and relayed by other All-India Radio stations. The same evening at 8-50 there will be a broadcast on the same subject by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Other broadcasts from All-India Radio, Delhi, in connection with Red Cross Week will include a talk by Lord Louis Mountbatten on Thursday, February 3, at 8-45 p.m. and a broadcast by the Hon'ble Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon on Friday, February 4 at 9-45 p.m.—A. P.

Nazi Defences In Russia Liquidated

REDS CAPTURE LYUBAN AND FREE OCTOBER RAILWAY LINE

Menace Pre-Baltic Front Between Staraya Russa And Vitebsk

It is officially announced that Lyuban, 50 miles south-east of Leningrad has been captured. The Moscow-Leningrad highway and railway line known as the "October" Railway named in commemoration of the October Revolution of 1917, has been cleared except Chudovo.

Four railway stations, Pomeranie, Trubnikov-Bor, Babino and Toriyano have been captured.

It is officially announced that the railway line Bateskaya-Dnc has been cut.

RED ARMY WITHIN 25 MILES OF LUGA

Russian north front armies reaching westward beyond the retreating Germans came to-day within 30 miles of Narva and 25 miles of Luga, says a special despatch from Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow. The breakthrough on the north front now complete along the first hundred miles from Narva to Shimsk, is beginning to threaten the next hundred mile sector far south as Vitebsk.

Two new gains by General Meretskov to-day increased the threat: one force thrusting west from Novgorod has reached the Dno-Batetskaya-Leningrad railway and cut all rail connections between the Volkhov sector and "the pre-Baltic front" between Staraya Russa and Vitebsk, while another force on the left wing has reached the outskirts of Shimsk, 28 miles north-west of Staraya Russa and the key to its northbound railways and roads.

GERMAN STRONG POINT STARAYA RUSSA MENACED

Other troops are thrusting further south towards the trunk railway linking Staraya Russa with Pskov. Staraya Russa, which withstood repeated assaults, is one of the most powerful German strongpoints between Leningrad and Kiev but by exploiting to the full the capture of Novgorod, General Meretskov placed it in a pocket with communications to the west menaced.

The only major fighting going on along the north front is on the last 20 miles of the Leningrad-Moscow railway which still partly held by the Germans.

Elsewhere over the big area bounded by Chudovo Narva, Luga and Novgorod remnants of what was once a force of a 100,000 men are in full retreat. From the east, north and south no fewer than five Russian columns are thrusting among the Germans.

The German north front defences which are reported to be the strongest on the whole Russian front first been virtually liquidated in the first two weeks of the offensive.

Their next pre-Baltic front which has already been denied by the Russian salient at Nevel has its northern anchor at Staraya Russa endangered and southern anchor at Vitebsk closely invested. It is now doubtful whether the Germans can hope to hold even the north-south line through Pskov.

SALUTE TO VICTORS OF TOSNO AND LYUBAN

In an order of the Day from Marshal Stalin addressed to Army General Meretskov announced that to mark the capture of Lyuban and Tosno, which has freed the vital trunk line from Moscow to Leningrad, the October Railway Line, the guns of Moscow will salute the victors to-night.

MORE LOCALITIES FALL TO RUSSIANS

To-night's communique says: "During January 28 south-west and south of Gatchina our troops continued to develop their offensive successfully and in the fighting captured over fifty inhabited localities.

East of Vinnitsa and north of Kristinovka our troops continue to repel attacks by major forces of tanks and infantry.—Reuter.

Two Books About India Being Published In U. S.

NEW YORK, (By Cable). E. P. Dutton Company are publishing "India Against The Storm", an account of Indian life and politics for the past 25 years, written by an ex-foreign service officer of the United States, Post Wheeler, who lived for many years in India.

Gertrude Emerson's book "Voiceless India", for many years out of print, will be reissued in March in revised form, her publishers announced. The author has sent revisions from India.—U.S.O.W.I

Benares Professor For Osmania University

BENARES, Jan. 28. Dr. Pamatma Saran of the History Department of the Benares Hindu University has been invited by the Osmania University of Hyderabad (Deccan) to give a series of University extension lectures on the development of the administrative policy of the Sultans of Delhi. Dr. Saran left for Hyderabad to-day.—A.P.

MOSCOW, January 28.

ATLANTIC CHARTER ALREADY APPLIED TO INDIA!

Halifax Says Britain Has Sown Seeds Of Self-Government

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, in defence of Britain's conduct in India declared to-night that the Crown had applied the principles of the Atlantic Charter to India, long before the Charter had been drawn up.

Addressing the National Geographical Society, Lord Halifax said: "We hope India will wish to remain within the British Commonwealth. But if after the war her people can establish an agreed Constitution and then desire to sever partnership with us, we have undertaken not to overrule such a decision. I think we may fairly claim to have given her place in place of war, unity in place of division, order in place of anarchy, law in place of the irresponsible working of despotic wills. We have sown in her people seeds of Self-Government."

The British Empire, if it had done nothing more, had encouraged nationalism in India from which had grown the demands for Independence. Lord Halifax predicted that India would drive the Japanese from Burma.—Reuter.

Indians' Representation In Union Municipalities

CAPETOWN, Jan. 28.—During question time in the Union Assembly, the Minister for Interior, Mr. Clarkson, said that his address to the Natal Municipal Association was made without consultation of the Cabinet and that it was his personal opinion.

The question of Indian representation in Municipal Councils was a matter for Provincial Councils and their representation in Provincial Councils and the Union Parliament a matter for the Parliament.—Reuter.

HINDUSTANI FOR ALL INDIANS

Nagari Pracharini Sabha's Welcome To Such Move

BENARES, Jan. 28. The main function in the programme of the bi-centenary celebrations of the Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha commenced this afternoon with Swami Bhavani Dayal Sanyasi in the chair.

In his presidential address the Swami while conceding the right of the Hindi language to preserve its purity of expression as the medium for depicting the cultural heritage of India, urged the cultivation of a common national language which could be understood by the vast majority of people in the country, whether such Hindustani finds its words from Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian. He however condemned the artificial fixation of 50 per cent of words from Arabic or Persian in that national language.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE

In a message sent through Swami Bhavani Dayal Sanyasi to the golden jubilee celebration of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha Mrs. Sarojini Naidu says:

"While I believe that every existing Provincial language in India must be fostered and allowed fullest scope for its natural growth and development, it is necessary to have a common national language without prejudice to the importance of any provincial language."

"A simple Hindustani, as spoken in the U.P. would seem to be the ideal medium, but there should be no attempt made artificially and with communal bias to deprive the language as it has developed itself from words whether Sanskrit or Arabic and Persian derivation that have already become an integral part of it."

"Communal and political controversies should not be allowed to interfere with the natural evolution of this national tongue called Hindustani which is meant to be a common link between people of different provinces, who may not otherwise be in a position to communicate and co-operate with one another in building up a common national life"—A.P.

ALLIES MAKE FURTHER ADVANCE

Further Progress In Cassino Area

ALGIERS, Jan. 29.—Allied Headquarters: Allied troops in the Nettuno bridgehead have advanced further inland and strengthened their positions. Mediterranean Allied Force Advance Headquarters, Jan. 29.—To-day's Allied 'communique' states:

SEA: Units of the Royal Navy continued to give powerful support to the Fifth Army in the Anzio sector. During daylong heavy and accurate bombardment, His Majesty's ships silenced German batteries, broke up attempted movements of enemy troops on the roads, and inflicted damage and casualties on transport. A train moving up supplies was cut in half by a direct hit. In addition the town of Formia was bombarded, and traffic on the coast road disrupted. Harassing fire was being continued in this sector after nightfall.

LAND: Further local advances have been made in the area north of Cassino, against very stiff opposition and repeated enemy counter-attacks. Allied forces in the Anzio area have advanced further inland and strengthened their positions.—Reuter.

GURKHAS STRIKE TERROR AMONG GERMANS

LONDON, Jan. 28. British and Indian patrols are giving the Germans a lot of trouble in this sector.

India's Kukri wielding soldiers—the Gurkhas—are striking terror and dread among the Germans, says Reuter's special correspondent on the Eighth Army front.

These Indians fight with unmatched fury against the most withering fire.

In a recent engagement they were assisted by British gunners and Mahatma machine-gunners when they went into the attack. Battling forward through heavy fire the Gurkhas at dusk reached the bottom of a hill on which the Germans had taken up position.

They stopped for tea but the shelling was so intense that the Kettles and Cans were blown over. At night the Gurkhas scrambled up the slopes under a covering of artillery fire.

Letting out yells and brandishing gleaming Kukris, they leapt forward, but the Germans had gone. They had no heart for this kind of fighting.—Reuter.

POST-WAR EDUCATION

Central Board's Scheme To Cost 277 Crores Annually

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29: A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF POST-WAR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA, BASED MAINLY ON MR. SARGENT'S SCHEME HAS BEEN DRAWN UP BY THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR SUBMISSION TO THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE OF THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The scheme is the result of the work of various committees set up by the Board including the two War-dha Education Committee, and was adopted by the session of the Board recently at Baroda, earlier this month taking into account all aspects of education, the total annual cost of a national system of education when in full working order will amount to Rs. 277 crores. In the actual carrying-out of the scheme, the Board thinks that even if all the funds required were available, it would be impossible to give complete effect to the proposals in a period of less than 40 years. It is suggested, therefore that the first five years should be devoted to planning and propaganda, and thereafter, the carrying-out of the scheme should be divided into seven five-year programmes, during each of which an area or areas should be fully dealt with.—A. P.

MINIMUM WELFARE STANDARDS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28. Freedom of association without let or hindrance, guarantee of a living wage, provision of decent housing accommodation, free education, wholesome recreation and insurance against sickness and unemployment should be accepted as the practical aim of post-war planning in India observed Prof. Radha Kamal Mukerjee speaking at the Lucknow University to-day on the national minimum welfare standard for Indian industrial workers.

Planned industrialisation in India, Prof. Mukerjee said, would spell social peril without guarantee of certain economic rights of workers and planned services of social welfare and security that would equitably distribute the rewards and hazards of the industrial system between the industry community and the working class.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S 'BACK-TO-WORK' PLANS

By HERBERT TRACY of the T. U. C.

The present session of Parliament will have three vital measures under almost simultaneous consideration a Bill providing employment for disabled persons after rehabilitation and training, an education Bill involving complete overhaul of the national system and a third Bill dealing with reinstatement.

Men called up for military service under the National Service Acts have a statutory right to reinstatement in civilian employment upon discharge. Under the Bill, which the Minister of Labour is about to introduce, this statutory right will be very much broadened. It will embrace not only men conscripted for military service but those who volunteered and also women who have joined the various auxiliary services.

Not So Easy

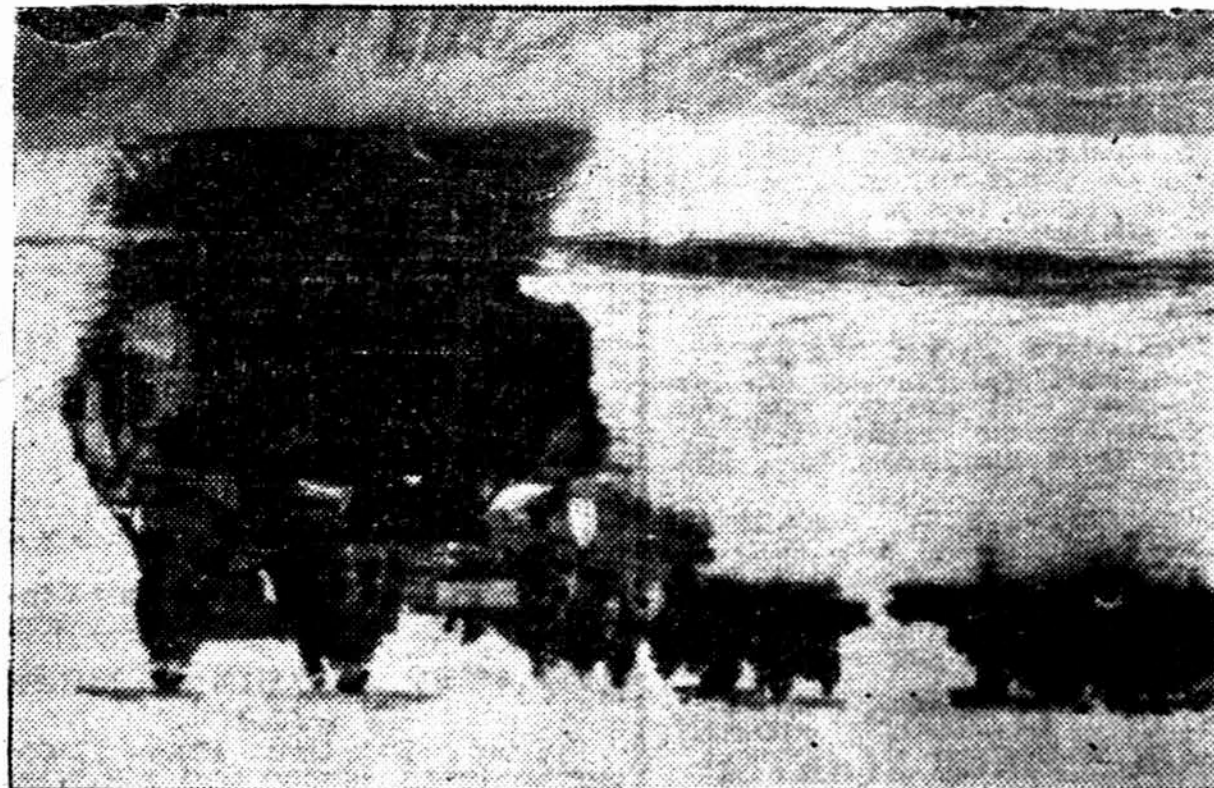
It might seem fairly easy to say that a man or woman who left a job for military service should get that civil job back. But the job may

have been held by a succession of workers, each of whom in turn has been called up or directed to war service. Conditions in a factory may have changed. An employer may not have the former jobs available for those who left for the armed forces. A particular job held by a man now in the services might have passed to another employee of the firm who has a long record in their service. Many such complications surround the problem of reinstatement.

But the broad principle of the new Bill is that serving soldiers on discharge will have a right to get their job back if it is there. The first holder of the job to be called up will have the first claim which will override the right of the worker in possession of the job to go on holding it, but no employer will be required to discharge a long service employee and make way for one more recently engaged. If the actual job is not available an alternative and an equivalent employment will have to be provided by the employer.

Hard Cases Tribunal

Tribunals are to be established to deal with hard cases. Both the worker and the employer will have a right to take disputed questions to the tribunals, similar in composition and functions to the Hardship Committees which have heard objections of men and women directed from civil employment to war work. These tribunals will consider the claims of the workers and the objections of the employers to reinstatement in dispute.



New Allied Landings South of Rome. Landed with British 'Ducks'. Picture received in India by U.S.O.W.I. Radiophoto.

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Shreemati Motibahen Chinai in whose death the Andheri Mahila Samaj has lost its energetic president. Shreemati Chinai took a leading part in the social and cultural activities of the suburbs. She generously helped many poor families privately. She was the wife of Seth Jivanlal C. Chinai, a well-known merchant.

ed cases. In cases of appeal the tribunal will refer for final verdict to an Umpire who normally adjudicates in disputes arising in the administration of Unemployment Insurance between the Courts of Referees and insured workers.

In fact the Government's intentions appear to be to adapt the machinery of Unemployment Insurance Legislation, Courts of Referees and the Umpire, for administering the new reinstatement Bill.

Men and women will be kept on service pay until their jobs are available. Employers will be under the obligation to reinstate them wherever



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possible within a reasonable time. When taken on they cannot be discharged within a week or two—for employers will not be allowed to discharge re-instated workers except for good reasons within a period of half a year.

Compensation

Where an employer's circumstances have changed by reason of amalgamation, transfer of business or change of ownership since a worker entered war service, the obligation of reinstatement falls on the new owner of the place of work. The difficulties arising out of such circumstances will come within the purview of Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire, with powers under the Bill to award compensation to any employee whose reinstatement shown to be "reasonable and practicable" but who has not in fact been reinstated. In such cases a compensation to the amount of six months pay may be awarded.

The bill is assured of sympathetic consideration from Parliament. It embodies the "right to work" which no section of the community would deny to men and women who have given themselves so readily to national service.

INDIA'S 'PLANNERS' LOOK AHEAD

That the prognostications of optimists that a good time was coming were based mainly on speculation, was the view expressed by Mr. B. J. Wadia, presiding at a Symposium on "I look ahead", held under the auspices of the Ismailia Students' Education Society, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wadia was of the opinion that though certain radical changes would come about in the future, human nature would essentially remain the same. He envisaged for the new order an entirely new system of education which would be more humanised.

He desired that every Indian student should cultivate an All-India outlook and cease moving in communal grooves. "Indian first and everything else afterwards" was the motto he prescribed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, speaking next said that he looked to the immediate defeat of both alien and indigenous Fascism.

Uttering a cautious note and advising people to guard against the capitalistic schemes of reconstruction, he said:—"All our commercial magnates are patriots, but in 4 years of war they have sucked our blood, though they are our own kith and kin and fleeced us dry by raising prices 5 times the pre-war level". If the British must quit to-morrow, the capitalists must quit to-day, he declared.

Mr. M. R. A. Baig wanted Indians to have a common language which if it wasn't to be English could be Hindi with Roman Script. For the greater unity of India, he wanted a common mode of dress which would help to produce a common and not communal appearance and thus achieve a common identity.

Mr. Frank Moraes felt that democracy of the future would be divided into two camps. One would be the camp of those who believed in holding what they had and the other would be the camp that believed in real human happiness for the masses.

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan thought that India of the future would attain its destiny through sports. Sports united races and communities, contributed towards the physical fitness of the citizen, taught him loyalty and above all taught him to fight for a common cause. It also taught the Indian youth to shed its inferiority complex.

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End Political Deadlock In India

LONDON, Jan. 28. A conference of clergy interested in India to-day passed a statement calling for ending the political deadlock in India and opening of negotiations. The Labour M. P. Rev. Reginald Sorensen, President and Bishop of Cranswick, was among the speakers. The conference instructed its committee to inform the Metropolitan of India that they believed that religious opinion in this country should respond to his appeal for an act of large-hearted generosity from the British Government, to arrange a conference with the clergy and others throughout the country in support of this and to seek support of Christians to the statement asking for opening of negotiations.—Reuter.

GERMANS TO TRY ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND

LONDON, Jan. 28. The German controlled Rome Radio to-night (Friday) said that seven Italian Generals and five Admirals will be tried by the special tribunal for the Defence of the State for taking part in the capitulation and laying down arms without being attacked by the enemy. The Generals are former commanders of the Italian Second, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth armies respectively. The Admirals are the former Governor Commander of Pantellaria who surrendered to the British last June and the former Naval Commander in Augusta, Sicily, who also surrendered. The announcement said that the Generals were all now in prison.—Reuter.

Britain Prepares To Face Second Front

LONDON, Jan. 28. The British public were to-day warned of German counter-measures when "second front" starts. Wing Commander Rodsoll, Inspector-General of A.R.P. services in Britain, said at Edinburgh, "As the Germans might use any weapon to interrupt our attack. Anti-gas precautions have been recently tightened up. Civil defence will have a very important job within the next few months. The Germans will regard an interruption of our invasion operations as their first objective." A warning against German airborne troops on "suicide missions" was given at Bristol by the Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, Mr. C. N. Pet.—Reuter.

"INSTRUMENT TO SECURE IRAN'S FREEDOM"

TEHERAN, Jan. 28. The Premier of Iran, Ali Soheili, to-day made this statement on the second anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Soviet-Iranian Treaty of Alliance: "Poisonous German propaganda strongly influenced certain circles in Iran to frustrate the conclusion of the Tripartite Treaty at the time. But Iranian statesmen and true judicious patriots saw the necessity for sincere co-operation with the great democracies and fortunately succeeded in convincing the Iranian Parliament of the importance of this alliance. To-day every Iranian knows that the treaty is a valuable instrument to secure Iran's freedom and prosperity."

Argentine Ambassador In Brazil Resigns

DIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 29. General Arturo Rawson, the Argentine Ambassador, has resigned.—Reuter.

DR. AMBEDKAR AT GORAKHPUR

CAWNPUR, Jan. 29. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Member for Labour, Government of India, arrived here last night from Gorakhpur and expected to stay till to-morrow evening when he returns to Delhi. As the founder of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, Dr. Ambedkar told the Associated Press this morning. He attended the first Nagpur Session of the All-India Scheduled Castes Conference last year and had come to attend the Second Annual Session at Cawnpur. The Nagpur session, Dr. Ambedkar added, was a great success, and he hoped the Cawnpur Session would be equally successful. Time permitting, he would take the opportunity of visiting some of the factories but at the moment he was not quite certain. Rather than inaugurating to-day the proceedings of the Scheduled Castes Conference, Dr. Ambedkar said, he would prefer to place his suggestions before it to-morrow evening towards the close of the two-day session. Since early this morning a number of Scheduled Caste leaders called on him and honoured him by offering flowers and garlands. Asked about the coal situation Dr. Ambedkar said that the Government of India had taken all necessary measures in this regard and further improvement in the position would soon be perceptible. Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that one of his principal objects in visiting Gorakhpur was to see for himself the labour camp at work there.—A. P.

Civil Liberties Remain In Precarious Condition

Only Representative Popular Govt. Will Mend Matters, Says Motilal Setalvad

Presiding over the Bombay Civil Liberties Conference, held at Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, once Advocate-General of Bombay, observed that civil liberties continued to remain in this country in a precarious condition.

It was obvious, he said, that the Executive would remain unmoved, whatever the facts put forward were and however cogent the reasoning was.

What then was the remedy for the grave situation, he asked. In his opinion, "the real remedy lies in the attainment by this country of a Government representative of and responsible to the people."

Continuing he said: For achievement of that great end, the noblest and best amongst us have striven and are yet striving, each according to the light given to him."

JOSHI JUSTIFIES GANDHIJI

Mr. N. M. Joshi proposing Mr. Setalvad's name for the presidency of the Conference, traced the history of the All-India Civil Liberties Union, started by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1926 and the Bombay branch of which he was the President.

Referring to the Bombay organisation, he said that it stood the trial and the test, when Congress was in power. It continued to remain a non-party organisation. Its second trial came when the present war broke out. Although he countenanced restrictions on attempts to help the enemy, he maintained that a citizen should have a right to speak on or discuss the justification of any war and the country's participation in it. In this country, war was declared without the consent of the people and, therefore, Government should have realised that a special responsibility devolved on them, in imposing restrictions on the rights of the citizens. And those restrictions has not the sanction of people's will behind them. After justifying the stand taken by Gandhiji, in this regard, he characterised the action of Government in arresting Mahatma Gandhi and other Congressmen as unjust and unfair. And in the wake of these arrests, came orders and ordinances and rules and they were still coming, as witness, the latest order on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, banning her from giving interviews to the Press.

Mr. Joshi disclosed that some of the rules and ordinances and orders would be discussed in the conference. He felt that the continuance of these excessive powers enjoyed by Government and the trampling of the ordinary liberties were causing obstacles to the progress of the people of the country in all sphere. He and his colleagues felt the obstacles in their daily, ordinary work and in the cause which was dear to their hearts. He had no doubt in his mind that similar difficulties were felt by others. And he appealed to the people that every effort should be made to remove those obstacles.

Mr. M. C. Pandia seconded the proposal and Mr. S. C. Joshi supported it.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. M. C. Setalvad in the course of the address said: "Perhaps at no time in recent Indian history has the freedom of the citizen whether it be his right to his personal freedom, or to freedom of speech or discussion, or the right of public meeting or the right of association, stood at so low an ebb as at the present moment."

It was, therefore, in the fitness of things, he added, that those who were concerned with the protection and promotion of civil liberties in all their aspects, should meet together with a view to take stock of the situation and concert measures, to get the rigours which, at the moment, fettered their liberties, relaxed.

Mr. Setalvad explained how, at the outbreak of war, the Governor-General of India obtained power over the whole legislative field and utilised it to the utmost by the exercise of the authority to issue Ordinances in case of emergency.

Though the Central Legislature, attenuated and unrepresentative as it is, was still functioning, the Governor-General had chosen to ignore it enacting the bulk of the legislation at the Centre. In the result, there was a curious spectacle that though from and after January 1, 1940, the Acts enacted by the Central Legislature numbered 125, as many as 1932 ordinances had been issued by the Governor-General under his emergency powers after that date.

EXECUTIVES INROADS

The phenomenon, he added, of two legislative authorities functioning in the same field at the same time was anomalous and perhaps unknown to constitutional law.

"The rules under the Defence of India Act," continuing he said, "confer upon the executive the most sweeping powers in matters covering almost every sphere of a citizen's activity; and it will be realised how essential it was that these rules should be subject to scrutiny by representatives of the people. The English Act provided for this scrutiny

and control in a full measure: the Indian Act did not."

After tracing what he described as broadly the history of the inroads made by the Executive on the right of personal freedom and the attempts made to rescue it and the very partial success which these efforts had achieved, particularly in the battle over Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules and their ultimate success in the Federal Court, Mr. Setalvad referred to the attitude taken by the Executive.

He stated: "The Executive enacts a rule, not justified by its rule making power. The Highest Court in the land declares it invalid and the detention of a person under it illegal. Far from respecting this decision and realising its implications, the Executive considers that the decision itself has created an emergency; and again firmly wielding its ordinance making power, it enacts an ordinance which ignoring the decision keeps the illegally detained person still in detention."

EFFECT ON SUBORDINATE COURTS

The effect of this on the Executive in general and the subordinate courts was very grave indeed.

Referring to the recently published ordinance, named "the Restriction and Detention Ordinance", he said that, on a cursory perusal, he found that it retained unaltered most of the objectionable features of Rule 26 and, indeed, in some respects altered the situation for the worse. It appeared that by the new Ordinance the executives deliberately attempted to shut out the wide and salutary effect of the court under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in the result, notwithstanding the struggle waged for over a year in the Courts of Law, the Executive had, in substance, refused to part with its arbitrary powers, restricting the freedom of the persons.

In the end Mr. Setalvad paid tributes to the Judiciary of the country and called attention to the part played by the legal profession in vindicating the cause of the liberty of the subject.

DELEGATES FROM OUTSIDE

Delegates from various organisations were present at the Conference. Those invited included representatives from the Western Indian National Liberal Association, the Bombay Legal Defence Committee, Baroda Civil Liberties Union, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Committee, Advocates' Association of Western India, Bombay Police Courts' Association, Bombay Advocates' Association, Ahmednagar Bar Association, Thana Bar Association, West Khandesh Bar Association, Poona Bar Association, the Surat District Bar Association, Maharashtra Mahila Mandal, the Bombay Committee of the All-India Women's Conference, Sholapur Bar Association, the Belgaum Bar Association, Bombay Bar Association, Bombay Incorporated Law Society and the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India.

The conference was organised by the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. Deliberations of the Conference will continue on Sunday (to-day).

LEAGUE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28. The Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League to-day selected Syed Sirajul-Huq Chowdhry of Comilla as the League candidate to stand for election to the Council of State from East Bengal. The Board also drafted rules for the conduct of the Muslim League Party in various Legislatures, which will be sent for opinion to the various Provincial Leagues.—A. P.

U.N.R.R.A. AND RELIEF FOR INDIA

(Reuter's Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 26. Well-informed circles here, commenting on the vote of the United States House of Representatives yesterday in favour of India receiving help from the U.N.R.R.A., pointed out that the agreement providing for the establishment of the U.N.R.R.A. limited its scope to territories liberated from the enemy.

An extension of the scope would, of course, require the approval of the participating Governments during the Atlantic City Conference.

The extension of the scope was suggested, Ccl Llewellyn, leader of the United Kingdom Delegation, pointed out, however, in a press interview on November 26th, that the limiting factor in relieving distress in India was shipping and that the extension of the scope of the U.N.R.R.A. to India would afford no practical relief.

HULL DENOUNCES JAP BARBARITY AND FIENDISHNESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull at his Press Conference to-day denounced Japanese barbarities in the strongest language. "According to the reports of cruelty and inhumanity inflicted on our men it would be necessary for someone to assemble together all the demons available from everywhere and to consider all the fiendishness which all of them embody in order to describe the conditions of those who inflicted these unthinkable tortures on Americans and Filipinos, as the report declares," he said. The United States was gathering all possible information on the subject so that Japanese war criminals might be punished when the war ended. The United States Government had been trying to find out if food shipments sent from the United States ever reached war prisoners but all such efforts had so far been proofless.

30 JAP PLANES DESTROYED IN AIR COMBATS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. General MacArthur's communique states:

North-eastern sector—New Britain Rabaul: Our Solomons based bombers kept up a series of harassing attacks on Lakunai aerodrome and town during the night.

At midday, our torpedo and dive-bombers, with fighter cover, continued the attack. Hits were scored among ack ack positions and in revetments and fires were started.

A cargo ship in the harbour received a direct hit. Our escort engaged 60 enemy fighters, 22 of which were reported destroyed and eight more probably destroyed. We lost four planes with others damaged.

Medium bombers attacked Nauru in a daylight morning raid, bombing ground installations.

WOTJE ISLAND BOMBED

A communique issued by United States Pacific fleet headquarters says: "Aircraft of the 7th Army Air Force attacked Nauru Island west of the Gilbert group and Wotje islands on January 27. Medium bombers attacked Nauru in daylight. We suffered no loss."

Wotje was attacked in the afternoon by medium bombers. Fires were started around ground facilities. Heavy bombers dropped 20 tons of bombs at Tarao in Maloelap Atoll at dusk, causing damage in the cantonment area. All our planes returned. No fighter opposition was encountered by our forces in these attacks."

SPAIN'S PRO-AXIS ACTIVITIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The State Department announces that the loading of Spanish tankers with petroleum products for Spain has been suspended through the action of the State Department.

The State Department announcement said that the step had been taken pending reconsideration of trade and general relations between Spain and the United States in the light of trends of Spanish policy.

The announcement added: "The Spanish Government has shown certain reluctance to satisfy requests deemed both reasonable and important by the State Department and concerning which representations have continuously been addressed to the Spanish Government for some time past."

Muslim Leader Warns Hindu Temples Conference

DURBAN, Jan. 28.

At a conference to-day of all Hindu temples, the first of its kind in South Africa, a Devasthanam Committee was formed with the object of co-ordinating the work of temples and bringing about efficient control and better administration in serving the needs of the Hindu community.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. S. R. Pather, Chairman of the South African Hindu Mahasabha said that the Conference was called for the purpose of devising means how best to advance the real interests of Hindu religion by making temples not only places of worship but also places of learning, and for spreading the culture and tradition of the ancient Hindu sages.

Muslim speaker Mr. A. I. Kaje, warned the Conference against introduction of communalism in South Africa.

"We have come here from India, both Hindus and Muslims and so far we have avoided communal differences. Let us continue that, and in South Africa let us be Indians first. By all means, build up your temples but keep them open for whosoever may wish to enter, but don't let the bane of communalism so rife in India, come to this country."—Reuter.

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Sripala Samarkhody, M.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, President of the Ceylon National Congress now in Bombay.

Hay Stacks In Goods Yard Burnt Out

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Damage estimated at about Rs. 20,000 was caused as result of a fire that broke out this afternoon in the goods yard at Mahalaxmi. Some haystacks in the yard were burnt and damaged to the wagons full of hay, was done by the outbreak which was brought under control by 8 fire fighters which rushed to the spot immediately. The cause of the conflagration is not known.

DANCING CLASSES

(TRAVANCORE SCHOOL OF KERALA DANCING)

Special dancing lessons will be taught by Mr. GOPINATH, the famous Indian Dancer from March 1st to May 31st, at Trivandrum.

Fee for the above course is Rs. 225. Boarding and lodging* extra. Special accommodations for lady students.

For particulars please write to:—

MANAGER,
Narthakalayam, Trivandrum.

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Bombay Races

WAVELL DECLARED CHAMPION

Favourites Disappoint In Most Events

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

To-day, when the first day of the big meeting was run off at Mahalaxmi, only three favourites scored from the programme of nine events, and therefore punters paid high price for the entertainment. The expected big Gwalior successes failed to work right. The big establishment who sent out 24 candidates in the entire programme, collected a solitary win, but several of them were in the minor places.

The Prince of Berar's Wavell trounced the small field in the race for the Arab Champion Cup. Chief Ruler who placed second was five lengths behind and Lila placed third. The great Wavell would have won by a strut if Marrs had not kept him in good check throughout the journey. The Berar horse has earned distinction as the best Arab racing in India and has the rest of the classic events up his sleeves.

Major Svamvur's Same Again scored from Gwalior's Chand Bibi in the Indian Oaks. The Gwalior candidate was the most heavily supported candidate to fail in the course of the proceedings.

The Baroda-owned Dancing Lily justified the confidence in the Maharaja of Kashmir's Gold Cup.

Two objections were raised during the day. The first of the kind was in the opening event when the rider of Beacon who placed second challenged the winner, Friendship, for bumping, but it was overruled. In the second instance, Princess Beautiful who had won the Cambridgeshire Stakes by 1 1/2 lengths was placed second and the runner-up, Flutter whose rider protested for crossing over too early was awarded the race.

The last event, the Broome Plate, gave the Maharaja of Gwalior the only success. The vastly supported Alijah snatched the verdict from his bracket mate, Camphor in the last few strides.

The following are the results:

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE (Div. III)
Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong
Messrs. Khairaz & A. Ahmedbhai's FRIENDSHIP 8-4 Virsingh 1
Mr. R.K. F. Singh's BEACON 8-7 Amir Ahmed 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's SARDAR SAHEB 9-0 Khade 3
Major A. Svamvur's CALL TO ARMS 8-7 Raut 4
Won by S-hd. 2 1/2 lengths. 3/4 length.
Time: 1min 59 2-5secs.
Not run—The Galliad 8-7.
Tote paid Rs. 84 for win. Rs. 22 Rs. 25 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE (Div. II)
Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong
Maharaja of Bhavnagar's EMBASSY ROW 8-10 Khade 1
Mrs. Justice's INJUSTICE 8-0 Britt 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS ROSE 7-10 Roberts 3
Mr. A. Fatah's HOT STUFF 8-4 Evans 4
Won by Nk. 1 length Nk
Time: 1min. 59secs.
Not run—Magician 7-12. Broadcast
Tote paid Rs. 106 for win. Rs. 38 Rs. 33 and Rs. 65 for places.
Winner trained Ghista.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE (Div. I)
Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong
Messrs. Sikander & Jaidka's BLAND-FORDETTE 7-11 West 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's MAHARAJ 9-2 Burn 2
Maharaj Kumar Udayasinhrao & Khanjara's MOHANMALA 9-2 Rook 3
Prince of Berar's WINDSOR PIE 7-7 Stead 4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths 1/2 length
Time: 1min. 59 2-5secs.
Not run—Chow Chow 9-2
Tote paid Rs. 187 for win. Rs. 36 Rs. 17 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by Malone.

THE ARAB CHAMPION CUP
Distance 1 1/4 Miles
Prince of Berar's WAVELL 8-12 Marrs 1
Maharaja of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 9-0 Britt 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's LILA 8-0 Roberts 3
Mah. Kumar of Morvi's DHYAF SHAMMAR 8-12 Burn 4
Won by 5 lengths. 1 1/2 lengths. 1 length.
Time: 2mins. 18secs.
Not run—Hikmat Pasha 9-0. Indemnity 8-5. Nirdosh 7-12.
Tote paid Rs. 14 for win. Rs. 11 Rs. 12 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained Mashai.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs
Mr. P. B. Avastia's MARCHEUX 8-4 Evans 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's GINGER BOY 8-6 Khade 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's MOOT LAW 8-8 Burn 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's FAIR INA 9-9 Roberts 4
Won by 3 lengths. S-hd., S-hd.
Time: 1min. 27 1-5secs.
Not run—El Morocco 8-2. Sitara 7-9.
Tote paid Rs. 106 for win. Rs. 25 Rs. 29 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by Ferguson.

THE INDIAN OAKS 1944
Distance 1 1/2 Miles
Major A. Svamvur's SAME AGAIN 8-7 Marrs 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's CHAND BIBI 8-7 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Baroda's MAID OF MANJRI 8-7 Britt 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROSHAN ARA 8-7 Faiz Mohd 4
Won by 1 length 3 lengths 8 lengths
Time: 2mins. 45secs.
All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win. Rs. 11 Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for places.
Winner trained by Powar.
H. H. MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S GOLD CUP—Distance 6 Furlongs
Maharaja of Baroda's DANCING LILY 8-11 Britt 1
Maharaja of Idar's NO WONDER 9-7 Brace 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's TOOFAN MAIL 8-11 Khade 3
Maharaj Chinnabai & Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE D'AUR 8-2 Sibbritt 4
Won by Nk 1 1/2 length 2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 15secs.
Not run—Philanthropist 7-11. Pom II 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 22 for win. Rs. 12 Rs. 16 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.
THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES
Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong
Maharaja of Kashmir's FLUTTER 8-4 Burn 1
Maharaja of Baroda's PRINCESS BEAUTIFUL 8-7 Britt 2
Mrs. Justice's ANOTHER DEVIL 7-9 Stead 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLDEN TIGER 8-12 Roberts 4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths Nk. Nk.
Time: 1min. 54secs.
Not run—Golden Son 9-4. Don't Shoot 9-0. Haut Ton 8-11. Monel 7-19.
Tote paid Rs. 42 for win. Rs. 14 Rs. 14 and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by Raymond.

THE BROOME PLATE—Distance 1 Mile
Maharaja of Gwalior's ALIJAH 8-13 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's CAMPHOR 9-4 Sibbritt 2
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WONDERFUL 8-7 Rook 3
Mrs. Marbeth's WINLAD 8-11 Raffaele 4
Won by S-hd. 2 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 42 2-5secs.
Not run—Lidsdown 8-4. Han 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win. Rs. 30 Rs. 45 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by Maj. Jadhav.

Ranji Trophy

DELHI SKITTLED OUT FOR 84

S. Punjab Make 208 For 2 (Amarnath, Not Out 104)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.
The second round of the Ranji Trophy Tournament between the Delhi and District Cricket Association and the Southern Punjab commenced here today in ideal weather conditions. The wicket was good. Delhi won the toss and elected to bat. They were all out for 84. Har-gopal making the top score of 18. Bacer took 3 wickets for 28. Exactly at one Southern Punjab opened their first innings. When stumps were drawn for the day Amarnath was batting with 104 and Raisingh batting two and the total was 208 for two wickets.

Scores—
SOUTHERN PUNJAB (First Innings)
Murawat o. Surajnarain, b. Ejaz 89
Munilal b. Ejaz 3
Amarnath (batting) 104
Raisingh (batting) 2
Extras 10

Total (for two) 208

Madras: All Out For 341

HYDERABAD REPLY WITH 169 FOR 7

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 29.
Madras were all out for 341 in their first innings in the South Zone Final of the Ranji Trophy against Hyderabad. Mehta the Hyderabad bowler was mainly responsible for the Madras debacle in the latter half of the innings, bagging no less than five wickets for 93 runs at the end of the day's play. Hyderabad in reply had scored 169 runs for 7 wickets (Asgar-ali batting 69).—A. P.

Festival Cricket

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.
The Festival Cricket Match in aid of the Calcutta Mayor's Famine Relief Fund between a team representing Bengal and a team drawn from various centres in India and styled as the "Rest" commenced this morning on the Mohunbagan ground. The attendance was disappointing. Bengal, led by Maharaja of Cooch Behar batted first and were all out for 116 runs. The principal scorers being A. Jabbar (22) and a Chatterjee (32). C. S. Naidu, who captained the rest had a magnificent spell of bowling success.

SOME NEW INDIAN PICTURES

By T. V. P.

Among the eagerly awaited films in the coming few weeks "Chal Chal Re Nav Javan" by Shashadhar Mukerji under the Filmistan Studios takes a very prominent place. The picture is fast nearing completion and is expected to be released some time in March. Ashok Kumar and Naseem have been costarred in this picture for the first time.

The next change at Royal Opera House is "Shankar-Parvati" of Ranjit. It will be released on February 11. It stars Arun and Sadhana Bose, in the roles of Shankar and Parvati respectively. The success of "Tansen" has created new hopes about Ranjit production among the fans. But the earliest to come is "Naya Tarana" by Naya.



Sadhana Bose in "Shankar-Parvati" and this film may be expected to fulfil those hopes.

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"ALANKAR" AND "KULAVADHU" Natyanketan's "Alankar" which was a great success last Sunday will be staged again to-day at Royal Opera House and "Kulavadhu", the very popular play of this players' unit will be staged at 4-30 p.m. at Damodar Hall.

The Muharat of Central Studio's first production "Parakh" based on a social story by Pandit Sudershan was performed with traditional ceremonies at their Studios, at Tardeo on Thursday 27th Jan. The direction of this picture has been entrusted into the capable hands of the renowned producer-director Sohrab Modi.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS
"Ninotchka" at Strand at 10-30 a.m.
"My Gal Sal" at Eros at 10 a.m.
"Reap the Wild Wind" at Regal at 10-30 a.m.
"Hold that Ghost" at Capitol at 10-30 a.m.
"A Yank at Eden" at Metro at 10 a.m.
"My Son, My Son" at Palace at 10-30 a.m.
"Topper Takes a Trip" at Aurora at 10-30 a.m.
"Anthony Adverse" at Paradise at 10-30 a.m.



Ashok Kumar and Naseem in "Chal Chal Re Navjavan" nearing completion by Filmistan Ltd.

Charcoal And Kerosene To Be Rationed?

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.
The introduction of rationing of charcoal and kerosene is under active consideration of the rationing authorities. It is likely to be introduced in March.

reading 14/2/32/5. The Rest going in scored 53 for three wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

Madras Wins Championship

MADRAS, Jan. 29.
Madras won the championship Trophy at the finals of the Inter-University athletic sports this evening by scoring 82 points Punjab (the holders) came second with 77 points, and Aligarh third with forty-two and Ceylon fourth with thirty.—A. P.

FESTIVAL CRICKET FOR INDIAN RED CROSS

The following have definitely accepted to play for the Service—Hardstaff (England and Notts); Butler (Notts Fast bowler); and (Lancashire Fast bowler); Major Cranmer (Captain Warwickshire 1938-31); Capt. C. S. Nayudu and Lieut. Adhikari.

CITY AND SUBURBS
TO-DAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 4. 2000
Muslim: Saif 3. 1363
Parsi: Amardad 28. 1313
Sunrise: 8-15 a.m. Sunset 7-29 p.m.
High tide: 3-12. 15-39. Low tide 9-33
21-25

To-day's Engagements

V. J. T. I. PARSIS UNION: Annual Jashan at Kappawalla Agiary near Cawasji Jehangir Colony Tardeo at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

ANGLO-BENGALI HIGH SCHOOL DADAR: Saraswati Puja (9 a.m. to 12 noon) and the Annual Prize Distribution (6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m.) of the school to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "The Reality of God" Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Lecture by K. A. Padhye, at Anand Vihara, Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday), at 9-45 a.m. (S.T.).

SOUTH INDIAN ADI-DRAVIDA YOUTH LEAGUE: Seventh Anniversary at Dharavi to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Mr. S. T. Savaridason will preside.

GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL: The annual social gathering to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at R. M. Bhat High School, Hall Parel Tram Junction, when Mr. Manu Subedar will preside.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION: The opening ceremony of the Matunga branch by Sjt. M. R. Masani, Mayor of Bombay to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at Khalsa College Hall.

"BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Discourse by Sri Srirangam Narayana Babu on Telugu Modern Poetry at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in the premises of the Mahasabha Kaver Kunj, Parsi Colony."

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Monday, the 31st January 1944 at 1 p.m. (N. S. T.) at the office of the Chamber.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB, ANDHERI: "Gadkari Anniversary" will be celebrated at Gazdar Hall, Andheri to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. The programme will include a public address by Mr. A. H. Gadre. Mr. V. R. Tipnis to preside.

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGIT SABHA: The Eleventh Annual General Meeting to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at National Hindu Restaurant (1st Floor), Ballard Estate, Bombay, when Mr. D. T. Amin will preside.

DENA BANK: The opening of Vile Parle Branch of the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd., at Arvind Villa, Juhu Road will take place to-day (Sunday). Sjt. Ratilal Manilal Nanavati will perform the opening ceremony.

VEER ABHIMANYU: The Children of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Matunga, will stage the Hindi drama "Veer Abhimanyu" to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. at Jain Boarding Hall, Matunga, when Justice Divatia, will preside.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Mr. Sushil S. Kavlekar, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Rights and Duties of Hindu Women" in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) sharp. Dewan Bahadur N. R. Gundil, will preside.

CENTRAL RURAL UPLIFT ASSOCIATION: The annual general meeting of the Central Rural Uplift Association, Bombay, will be held in the premises of the Sardar High School, Khetwadi, 12th Lane, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. when the accounts, and working report for 1943 will be read and considered, and also new Working Committee and Office-bearers for 1944 elected.

JINNAH TO OPEN LIBRARY: Mr. M. A. Jinnah will perform the opening ceremony of Jinnah Library on the 1st of February '44 which has been recently started by the Muslim Students' Federation, Bombay. An address will also be presented to Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Federation on the occasion. Mr. K. A. Somjee will preside.

REGAL CINEMA BARMAN
ACQUITTED OF
PROFITTEERING

On the grounds that the case against him was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt, Mr. Gabriel Dias, Barman at Regal Cinema was acquitted of the charge of having contravened the Notification issued by the Central Government under the provisions of Rule 81 (2) (b) of the Defence of India Rules when it came up before Mr. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court on January 27.

Mr. Dias was alleged to have sold a match at the Regal Cinema Bar at a price in excess of the controlled price.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JAT
DAILY

ROHTAK: A purse of Rs. 40,000 representing Rohtak districts contribution towards the expenses of the proposed Jat daily was presented to Sir Chhotu Ram, Revenue Minister, Punjab, at a Zamindars' Conference held at Rohtak.

CLASSIC EXHIBITION
OF FOOTBALL

British Professionals Defeat
Bombay Comfortably

(BY FREE LANCE)

Despite the 'close' season, there was a very large attendance at the Coopers on Wednesday to see the British professional footballers at play. As was expected, they gave a classic exhibition of the game and by their wonderful display roused the spectators to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. It was a rare treat of teamwork positional play and ball control. I wish all the Indian players of the city had turned out to see and study the methods of the experts in the game. They must have been disappointed at the meagre representation of Indians in the Bombay team. I do not know why Rashid, Govind and Kadirvelu were not included. They would certainly have strengthened the local combination. However, I hope Indians will have an early opportunity of measuring their strength with the redoubtable visitors.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN FOOTBALL

The professionals won by three goals to nil. They might have won by a bigger margin had they elected to do so. Still it must be admitted that the home team put up an excellent fight. Wrigglesworth and Dhakuram at their flanks made several inroads into their opponents territory and gave the inside forwards some grand opportunities to score. Twice they had only the goal to beat. But they fumbled and threw away the chances. Dhakuram's performance was exceedingly pleasing to everybody. Were he not starved in the second half, he might have succeeded in scoring a goal—where others had failed. If all these professionals—who are now with the Royal Air Force, stay in Bombay and participate in the next season's football, they are sure to make a clean sweep of the board. Nevertheless, everybody would like to see them in action as often as possible during their stay here.

"TIMES" SHIELD FOR TRADE
MARK

Thanks mainly to the splendid batting and bowling performances of Anwar Hussain, the Trade Marks Sports Club won the final in the "Times of India" Cricket Shield. After scoring a fine double century—215 to be exact, including 23 fours and a six—he bagged no less than 7 wickets for 76 runs. The Tata Sports Club were able to surpass their opponents' first innings total of 184 by 47 runs which seemed that they would carry the day. But the Trade Marks collected 391 in their second venture and succeeded in dismissing their rivals with 83 runs in hand. It was very creditable on the part of Dady Havewalla to capture 7 wickets for 119 runs when the Trade Marks batsmen were defying all attacks.

MERRIE TOWN FETE

Red Cross Week Programme

Miss Clare Mendonca Hon Publicity Secretary, Merrie Town Fete Committee, writes:

One of the most important features of Red Cross Week in Bombay will be the Merrie Town Fete, preparations for which are now being made on the most elaborate scale by an influential committee of prominent women war and welfare workers headed by Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan as chairman with Mrs. Donald Hill as Chief Organiser, Mrs. Mani Mehta as Honorary Secretary and Mrs. S. Karaka as Honorary Treasurer.

The Fete will be held in Elphinstone Garden in front of the Town Hall.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville have given it their patronage and Lady Colville herself will open it on February 25. The fete will run for a full week till March 1.

There will be sixteen stalls including a Gifts Stalls at which an impressive variety of articles for presentation will be available at bargain prices—it will be in the charge of a special committee consisting of Mrs. Palk, Lady Saklatvala, Lady Duggan, the Paswanji Sahiba of Idar, Mrs. Bhatt and several other ladies; and Red Cross Stalls including one where there will be a Blood Bank depot with demonstrations.

A host of attractions are being arranged which should attract huge crowds to the Fete daily. Among them are a Smoker's Den for mere males, with Mrs. Palk Mehta in charge; a Club House run by Mrs. Bleach, with the help of Mrs. Akbar N. Chinoy and other women and men workers. It will have a roll of one thousand members, men and women, who will pay twenty and ten rupees respectively for the privilege of using the Club throughout the run of the Fete. The Club will have all the amenities of a first class private club including bars, a casino and a specially laid dance floor with a fine dance band in daily attendance.

Several donors have given cups which will be awarded as trophies at the evening's derby every day.

For the benefit of the general public there will be another dance floor sufficient to accommodate several hundred couples, and of course all that goes with such a resort, such as bars, good swing music, taxi girls, cabaret and so on.

A novel feature which should prove extremely popular will be a theatre that is being specially erected in the Fete grounds. This will house an

JAYAKAR VISITS
PANVEL TOWN

Opens Reconstructed Vithoba
Khandappa High School Building

"In the scheme of post-war reconstruction of India, educational systems in various provinces will have to be so devised as to provide for less importance to annual examinations and more importance to the physical, psychic and intellectual development of our young generation and to train it in the virtues of leadership—the quality of getting things done by others and intruding only when necessary" observed the Rt. Hon. Dr. Jayakar at the opening ceremony of the reconstructed Vithoba Khandappa High School and the Puranik Library at Panvel on Friday evening. The school was burnt down during the unrest that followed the arrest of the Congress leaders in August, 1942 by some unknown and untraced person or persons. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was collected by local effort and donations of Rs. 3,000 each by Ratan Tata, Dorab Tata N. M. Wadia Charities and Puranik Brothers. In a message sent on the occasion, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank said that like the Sphinx, the school had arisen again from its own ashes.

Dr. Jayakar declared that India's freedom could not be delayed for long. No power on earth could postpone it. No authoritative person had told him that, nor was he an astrologer but he felt certain about what he said, because he saw the writing on the wall a resultant of the world forces acting together.

Messrs. Tillo, Patki, Tilak and Puranik made informative speeches about the school and the Konkani Education Society.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

Dr. Jayakar was given an address of welcome by the Panvel Municipality on the same occasion and while replying to that address he remarked with great satisfaction that members A. S. Silveira and Veigas also spoke.

Ramleela Shadowplay

Under the auspices of the Indian Peoples' Theatre Association the Shadowplay, "RAM LEELA" of Udayshankar and his group of Artists, will be staged for the workers, students and the citizens of the North and the Suburbs at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, to-day Sunday and Monday. The time of the show is 8-45 p.m.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will preside over the performance on Sunday.

of all creeds, communities and parties were working in harmony and co-operation for common civic welfare. The address was read by Mr. T. N. Bedekar, Chairman of the Municipality.

BAR ASSOCIATION
SPEECH

Earlier Dr. Jayakar was given a reception at the Bar Association, where he made a brief speech explaining the duties of the legal profession as those of helping the judges to arrive at the truth and as such they were honourable officers of the judiciary. He advised the young, struggling advocates to remember that modesty and understatement of their case were great qualities on which they should rely for success in the advocate's career.

On Saturday morning Dr. Jayakar addressed a meeting of the High School boys and the English-knowing gentry of Panvel on pulpit-speaking. On Friday night, Mr. Nanasaheb Puranik arranged a musical entertainment in which Master Yeshwant Parvate vocalist and Mr. Binivale violin player participated.

Dr. Jayakar returned to Bombay on Saturday noon.

audience of several hundred and present two variety shows every evening featuring well-known amateur and professional artists and companies.

Two other popular features will be a Raffle with twenty very valuable prizes and a substantial cash prize for the lucky programme—all programmes will be numbered and should not be thrown away.

There will be a special section for children in the form of an amusement park containing various devices from roundabouts, tumbling boxes, a cinema with films suitable for kiddies, milk bars and restaurants purveying all that is good for little folk.

On Sunday, February 27, there will be a Fancy Dress Carnival for children in three groups, between 2 and 6 years, 7 and 9 years and 10 and 12 years respectively. Boys and girls will be judged separately and handsome prizes will be awarded later. Admission to the Carnival is only one rupee. Children under twelve will be charged an admission fee to the Amusement Park of eight annas a day.

To provide a thrilling finish to each evening, there will be a Donkey Derby complete with starter, totalisator, judges and all, every day run off exactly at 9-30 p.m.

CREED OF INDIAN
JOURNALISTS

They Must Be Nationalists First, Says
T. K. Ghosh

ALLAHABAD, January 29.

"A journalist in India, to be worth his salt, must be a nationalist—I use the word in the broadest sense. He must be inspired with the spirit of service to the people in their struggle for political and economic liberation, otherwise he will himself some day feel that he is a misfit in the profession".

Thus observed Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika", speaking at a meeting of the Rationalist Club, Allahabad University.

"As in every democratically governed country, so in ours though it is not democratically governed, the newspaper press is the most important organ of public opinion," Mr. Ghosh added. "There are other organs of public opinion, the most important being the Legislature. But it very often happens that these organs are not kept functioning. You can, therefore, well realize how great is the responsibility of the Press, and necessarily of the journalists. It is for them to keep the flag flying, to guide public expression. It is for them to guide the public opinion in the unavoidable absence of the true leaders, to hold aloft the aims and aspirations of the people."

"You can hardly realise what the Defence of India Rules mean to the newspaper press and to the journalists. But speaking as a journalist, I claim that journalism in India has not failed the nation at this hour of sore trial. In spite of all limitations and restrictions, journalism in India has tried to the best of its ability to be true to itself and to the nation."

Concluding Mr. Ghosh said: "Journalism is one of the learned professions. And like other learned professions, it is an exacting profession. It demands of a man, however, gifted he may be, all his time and energy. Still I am proud to say that this profession attracted in the past and I hope will continue to attract in the future men of requisite ability and education."—United Press.

City Celebrates Physical
Education Day

The Physical Education Day was celebrated this evening at Sivali Park (Dadar) under the joint auspices of the C. L. Boys High School and Girls' High School, Dadar, when Swami Kuwalyanand presided.

After an interesting programme of Physical exercise demonstrations, including dumbbells, free-hand exercises and modern drill, the president explained the aims and objects of physical education and said that the Bombay Government during the Congress regime was the first in India to introduce physical culture in all the schools, as a compulsory education. About 2,500 students belonging to three institutions took part in the demonstrations which shows that the physical education was gradually spreading throughout the Province of Bombay.

Mr. V. K. Joshi, Principal of the C. L. High School, gave a brief account of the physical work in his school.

Bombay Mayor Visits Scene Of
Disastrous Fire

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

Mr. M. R. Masani, the Mayor of Bombay, visited the scene of the recent disastrous fire in Colaba in which more than 80 huts belonging to fishermen were gutted and completely destroyed.

He was accompanied by Mr. H. R. Pardivala, the Chairman and some other members of the Committee recently formed to procure relief for the families of the sufferers. Mr. Masani expressed his deep concern at the devastation caused by the fire and at the extent of the damage suffered by the poor fishermen.

SEAMEN URGED TO UNITE

Rival trade unions have always resulted in destruction of organisation of workers, said Mr. Mirza while presiding over the extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, held at Kesar Baugh, Dongri. He pointed out that since the war broke out about 2 lacs of seamen had signed on from Bombay and the Union has done its best to help the war efforts. Due to the efforts of the Union wages had been increased by 200 per cent. It had obtained Rs. 2,40,240 for 1,716 members as compensation in respect of loss of personal effects in enemy action. Various widows and children got pensions.

Khan Sahab Mahomed Ebrahim Serang asked the seamen to organise and not indulge in party politics. Mr. Mingvel Masarhanes gave the account of Goans' plight in Calcutta.

A monthly magazine styled "Soldiers Only" will shortly be published by Mr. C. B. L. Bhatnagar of the Dominion Publishers, Bombay.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Free New Year Gift—Most attractive three-colour 1944 Calendar with monthly tear-off dates sent on receipt of 6½ annas stamps. Cinefoto India, 321 D, North Vincent Rd., Bombay No. 19. (3936)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

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Wanted Influential Salesmen for Bombay to sell our 'Lotus' Brand Washing Soap. Apply with experience and salary expected to Godbole Brothers, Dadar, Bombay 14. (3882)

Wanted (1) Farm Superintendents with minimum five years' experience in large sugar plantation. Must be Graduates or Licentiate in Agriculture. Salary 100-150/- plus 25% dearness allowance with free family quarters, medical aid, etc. (2) Farm Overseers. Must possess five years' sugarcane plantation experience. Must be Matriculates, preferred if with agricultural training. Salary 50-75/- with 30% dearness allowance and free single quarters and medical aid, etc. Apply to Gopalpur Agricultural Farm, Ltd., Gopalpur (Rajshahi). 7564

69. FLATS WANTED.

Gujarati Hindu Bachelor, young respectable Registered Accountant Auditor, decent, cultured, vegetarian wants room or small flat preferably furnished independent or with family with board if possible. Apply Box 3878. "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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Wanted Agents, Distributors to sell our 'Lotus' Bar Soap. Communicate Godbole Brothers, Bombay 14. (3883)

Wanted Agents and Stockists for Locks, Embossers, Name-Plates. Apply Azad Company, Allgarh. (3641)

336. BUSINESS FOR SALE

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PRITHVI VALLABH

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

18TH WEEK OF CROWDS

NEW WEST END

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. Holidays 1 p.m.

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THE WOMAN

BOMBAY'S WORSHIPPING
FOR HER SACRIFICE

HIND Pictures'

SALMA

NOW RUNNING AT

NOVELTY

To-day: 1-30, 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Reservation: 10-30 to 12 & 4-30 to 6 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES

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An experienced and successful business man wishes to invest Rs. 3 lakhs in a new enterprise whether as a partner or a financier. Invites suggestions and practical schemes in writing with terms. Personal interview will be granted if scheme is approved. Apply Box No. 3942, "Bombay Chronicle."

632. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale: Curtains, wings, Zhalur, cuttings, cloth and plywood scenes and other articles suitable for Dramatic companies, will be sold on 31st Jan. '44. The articles can be seen and prices settled personally. Prakash Talkies, Nagpur. (3886)

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONGRESS

To-day's Programme:

SUNDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1944

10 A.M. SITTING

Master Manohar Barve (Vocal), Prof. Azmat Hussein (Vocal), Bismillah & Party (Sahanai), Siddeshwari Bai (Vocal), Prof. Hafizalli Khan (Sarod), Pt. Omkarnath Thakur (Vocal).

4-30 P.M. SITTING

Pt. Lachman Prasad (Vocal), S. S. Sharma & Party (Thala Vadyam), Prof. Harishankar Misra (Vocal), Prof. Abdul Aziz Khan (Vichitra Veena), Saraswatibai Phartekar (Vocal), Prof. Shankarrao Kapileshwari (Tabla Tarang), Prof. Amanatalli Khan (Vocal), Prof. Sundaram Iyer (Violin), Prof. Bade Ghulamali Khan (Vocal).

On account of insistent public demand the management have been able to make a few daily reserved seats available at the following rates to non-season ticket holders:

Rs. 30/-, Rs. 25/-, Rs. 20/-, Rs. 16/-, Rs. 12/-.

Tickets will be available at the office of the Committee, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, and after 4 p.m. at the hall.

9th HOUSEFULL WEEK!



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Ashit Baran
& Nawab

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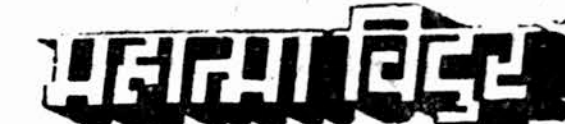
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Direction: HEMCHUNDER
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'ROYAL'-JEWEL No. 18

Featuring
V. PAGNIS

with DURGA KHOTE
'HOUSE-FULL' 12TH WEEK

MAJESTIC

HINDI: Daily: 4 & 7 p.m.
MARATHI: Daily 10 p.m. and also at 1 p.m. on Fri., Sat. and Sundays.

MAHATMA & MR. PANDIT'S 13TH DAY CEREMONY

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27. To-day the ceremony of the thirteenth day of the death of R. S. Pandit will be performed at Anandbhawan.

It appears there is a hitch over the question whether Mahatma Gandhi can write any letter to Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, conveying his condolence, etc., over R. S. Pandit's death. The position with regard to security prisoners is that they can correspond only with their relatives.

It is stated Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit wrote a letter to the Home Secretary, Bombay Government, requesting him to inform Gandhiji of her husband's demise as Gandhiji was "head of the Nehru family." It is not known what action was taken by Bombay Government on this letter.

Bank Of Baroda, Ltd.

The Profits of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the year 1943 subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. Rs. 2,43,316-10-5 brought forward amounts to Rs. 21,24,007-13-2, which the Directors have disposed of as under:—

An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1943 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income tax which absorbed Rs. 3,00,000-0-0. Amount transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000-0-0; Provision for Taxation Rs. 8,00,000-0-0 and Bonus to Staff Rs. 1,80,000-0-0.

The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1943, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income-tax, amounting to Rs. 3,57,584-10-2, and to carry forward Rs. 3,86,423-3-0 to next year's account.

Dr. Ambedkar To Inaugurate Scheduled Castes Conference

CAWNPORE, Jan. 28. Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj, M.L.A., President of the All-India Scheduled Castes Conference who reaches here to-day will be taken out in a procession in the afternoon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Member for Labour, Government of India who has agreed to inaugurate the proceedings of the Conference, will reach here from Gorakhpur to-day morning. The Bengal Scheduled Caste Ministers have expressed their inability to attend the session.—A. P.

2nd

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BHAGWANDAS, REVASHANKAR & others.
Director: CHATURBHUI DOSHI

Music: JNAN DUTT

AJIT Release

G. I. P. Railway Retains Hockey League Championship

BY J. C. MAITRA

By the time these lines appear in print, the first division of the Bombay Hockey League will have come to an end. As it is the fate of the Championship has been already decided. The G.I.P. Railway Headquarters have retained the title without losing a single match. That is a very creditable feat, indeed, and it definitely proves that they are the best combination in the League. But they did not have things altogether in their own way. Until they tried conclusions with the Lusitanians last Sunday, they were in an uncertain position. If the 'Lusis' who were just a point behind them in the Table, had conquered them, the title would have gone to the famous Goan team. The all-round superiority of the Railway, however, told in the end and the Championship went to the most deserving side.

KEEN TUSSELE FOR TITLE

The 'Lusis' put up an excellent fight. It was their defence, with little Patrick D'Souza at the pivot, which emerged with flying colours. If their forwards, particularly the two wingers, had done their bit in the attacking line, the 'Lusis' might have turned the tables on their redoubtable rivals. But they found the Railway defence with every man doing his duty splendidly—almost impregnable. The Railway quintette—unquestionably the strongest attacking line in Bombay to-day—had a strenuous job in overpowering the Lusitanian defenders. With great difficulty Hakim brought off the all-important winning goal in the second moiety. I must add that the engagement was by no means a thrilling one, as the defenders on either side had a larger say in the progress of the contest than the attackers.

HOOLIGANISM BY SPECTATORS

After the match—and towards the end—there was a ripple of excitement. Some of the Goan spectators took it into their heads to break down a portion of the barriers inside the enclosure and remove some of the corrugated iron sheets of the outside fencing. It will be idle to deny that they were Goans who played the mischief. Who else could they be, if not the staunchest supporters of the team inside the Goan community? There was no earthly reason why they should have resorted to this kind of hooliganism. The match was played in the best of spirits. There was not the slightest ill-feeling between the players in the opposing camps. The match was

ably supervised by Umpires Mackenzie and Scott. There was not the least complaint against them. There was nothing against the authorities either.

GOAN LEADERS DUTY

I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that the better elements in the Goan Community hang their heads in shame at this outburst. The members of the Lusitanian team must have been ashamed of the disgraceful behaviour of these petty-minded supporters. I am sure they felt—as many others did—that it would be much better for them—and sport in general if such fans who cannot take a defeat in a sporting manner, kept away from the sporting field altogether. This is not the first occasion when we have witnessed such vandalism from the supporters of one Goan team or another. It casts unmerited reflection on the community as a whole. The Goan papers and the leaders of the community would do well to condemn such conduct in most unequivocal terms, so that it may not recur in future.

WHO WILL BE RUNNERS-UP?

Who will be the runners-up in the League it is still uncertain. The Lusitanians and the 'Times' of India are in the running for that position. They have scored equal number of points with a match each in hand. It may be safely taken for granted that the 'Lusis' would get the better of the Young Sports and the 'Times' would account for the B.E.S.T. That means these teams will still have equal number of points in their favour. The 'Lusis' have a slight advantage in goal average over their rivals. But that will not count for much if they allow a single goal to be notched against them by Young Sports. Similarly the Pressmen will have their case in jeopardy if they concede a goal to the Tramwaymen. More goals scored by either side would ensure their chances of course the scale weighs more towards the Lusis.

B. B. C. I'S DOWNFALL

The B. B. and C. I. Railway, the all conquering Champions of the seasons ago, have fallen from grace. Their team is practically broken up with the departure of some of their outstanding players from Bombay. The other day they were defeated by the City Police by six goals to one. Of course the difference between the two sides was not so big as the score would indicate. Really speaking, it was the "non-co-operation" of de Sales, their custodian, after an off-side goal was registered against him, that was responsible for the large tally. This happened after Captain Austen of the Railway, left the ground. Were he present, I am sure he would have asked de Sales to do his duty or clear out.

But what de Sales did after the match was still more reprehensible. He accosted the umpire Vishwanathan, outside the gate and slapped him on the right cheek. There is not the least doubt that he committed the offence deliberately and without the slightest provocation on the part of the umpire. The Committee rightly took a serious view of the affair and suspended de Sales "sine die". One can have little sympathy with a player who behaves in a most unsporting manner. I hope de Sales will realise his mistake ere long. Any way, the less we hear of such incidents the better for our sports.

PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Provincial Championship will commence on Monday. All the prominent teams in the city—making 34 in all—have joined the lists. For reasons well-known to everybody up-country teams have not entered. However the tournament will be interesting enough. It will be followed by the Inter-Provincial Championship. I expect a dozen teams to participate in the latter. Needless to mention, it will provide a rare treat to lovers of hockey in Bombay. I understand all the profits of the National competition will be divided equally between the Bengal Relief Fund and the Indian Red Cross. I have no doubt the ever-generous sporting public of Bombay will wholeheartedly support the noble causes as they have done so far and help the tournament as well.

INTER-PROVINCIAL IN BOMBAY

At considerable risk, the B.P.H.A. have taken the responsibility of staging the Inter-Provincial in Bombay. The stands they have put up would cost them Rs. 6,000—nearly four times the pre-war rate! They will have to pay the travelling expenses—third class, please note—of the visiting teams as well as their boarding charges. Fortunately accommodation has been found for them free of charge at the St. Xavier's College Hostel. Still it is a heavy financial responsibility. Our sports organisers would do well to see that after the war these contractors cannot fleece them again. Efforts should be made by the B. P. H. A. to persuade the Government to grant them permission to put up a permanent stand, so that the cost may be reduced to minimum. Any way, hockey fans may look forward to some grand exhibitions of the game in the next few weeks.



WOMEN AGED 17½ - 45 WANTED NOW TO BECOME NURSES IN THE A. N. S.

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One of the best things you can do against war is to nurse the sick, build up the health and strength of the wounded and defeat illness.

This is a job calling for all the finest qualities of womanhood; unselfishness, devotion to duty and the sincere desire to heal and comfort those who are sick.

Previous experience is not necessary. Apply immediately to join the A.N.S. and assist the women of India who are already working wholeheartedly for this humane cause.

TRAINING

Your training period will be from 3 to 9 months. During training the following concessions will be admissible:—

- (a) Free accommodation and board.
- (b) Uniform allowance of Rs. 60.
- (c) Personal Allowance of Rs. 25 (inclusive of laundry).
- (d) A bonus of Rs. 100 on being called up for service.

TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT

When called up for military duty:—

- (a) Pay; Rs. 100-2½-120-3-126.
- (b) In addition all members are provided with free board (rations, messing and mess servants) and lodging (accom-

modation, furniture, fuel and lighting).

- (c) Uniform allowance:—
Rs. 150 on joining duty
Rs. 60 for 2nd year
Rs. 100 per year thereafter

- (d) A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service.

QUALIFICATIONS

Candidates must be female British subjects or subjects of a State in India. Subjects of certain foreign countries are also eligible.

Candidates must possess good education.

Midwives eligible for direct enrolment. Increments for past experience.

Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join A.N.S. under special terms.

HOW TO APPLY

Write for details to the Lady District Superintendent St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have any difficulty in finding her address, please write direct to Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.



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MISS HAILMEN BROUGHT TO ALMORA

Mr. Sidhwa Not Unconditionally Released

ALMORA, Jan. 29: Miss Catherine Hailmen who was recently arrested at the Moradabad railway station, on a warrant issued by the local authorities has been brought to Almora and lodged in the District Jail, pending trial. It is understood that February 7, has been fixed for the hearing of the case against her.—A. P.

MR. SIDHWA'S RELEASE

KARACHI, Jan. 29: In connection with the release of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, authoritative quarters said to-day that the release was not unconditional, and that the Government would consider his case in the event of Mr. Sidhwa returning to Karachi. Mr. Sidhwa is at present in Lahore.—A. P.

SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS

SURAT, Jan. 29: A Broach message received here says Anand Shanker Bhat who was arrested on Independence Day in Jambusar was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Bhat was recently released after undergoing one year's imprisonment.—A. P.

PROCESSIONISTS JAILED

MADRAS, Jan. 29: Eight persons who were arrested on January 26 for attempting to take out processions, in observance of Independence Day were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' R. I. each, under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

WHEAT, COAL AND PETROL SEIZED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29: Sher Kotda police raided to-day a room in the chawl of the Hathising Mill, situated on Saraspur Road, and the seized undeclared stock of 68 maunds of wheat. The rationing police raided the garage of a mill agent near Ghee Kanta Road, and seized 29 bags of coal and 32 gallons of petrol stocked there in contravention of the order of the Dist. Magistrate.—A. P.

23 Independence Day Processionists Sentenced

PATNA, Jan. 28: Twenty-three persons out of those who had been arrested on January 26 in connection with the observance of Independence Day, have been convicted for attempting to take out unlicensed processions at five different places in the city and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs 50 to Rs. 100 and rigorous imprisonment extending upto six months.—A. P.

Independence Day Arrests And Convictions

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Jan. 29: Miss Jayashri Munim and Miss Chandika Patwalla, who were arrested from Khar on Wednesday morning were each sentenced to one and half months' rigorous imprisonment. They were placed in "C" class.

COLLECTIVE LEVY ORDER WORKS IN INTEREST OF PEASANTS

Farmers Get Higher Rates Than From Merchants

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (By Mail.) To remove misapprehensions relating to the application of the Collective Levy Order made by Government, a Press Note has been issued in the course of which it is stated:—

Certain representations have been made to Government on behalf of cultivators in regard to the Collective Levy Order and the prices to be paid thereunder.

In order to clarify the position it may be reiterated that Taluqdars have been given ample discretion in the matter of the Levy. In the case of Bajra, for instance, if the crop is below 8 annas, only half the prescribed levy per acre will be purchased under the scheme; while, if the crop is below four annas, the cultivator will be exempted from the Levy.

The Village Committees have been instructed to bring to the notice of Tahsildars all cases which deserve special consideration. No collections will be made until the Tahsildar gives his decision on such cases. The question of the peasant being forced to purchase grain to contribute to the levy can, therefore, hardly arise.

Inam lands of 'seth sen'his' and other baluadars have been exempted from the Collective Levy and the rate on dry dhan (asmani tar) has been reduced from two maunds per acre to one maund per acre.

It is not correct to suggest that the Collective Levy Order hits the small cultivator the hardest. A common feature of village economy has been for the Sahukar to take away the entire produce of small cultivators generally on his own exorbitant terms. The enforcement of the Collective Levy Order will at least place some cash directly in the hands of the small cultivators who have therefore, good reason to welcome this arrangement.

The apprehension that the prices paid to cultivators by Government will be much lower than the market rates will no longer hold good, as Government is fixing the market ceilings as well.

WITH THE ARTISTES IN VIKRAM SHOW

Saturday's concerts at the All-India Music Congress were all 'big events', when Bombay's favourites turned up one after another in quick succession. Ustad Faiyaz Khan, Roshanara Begum, Narayanrao Vyas, Prof. Hafizalli Khan and Vanika Pravina Venkatgiriappa were quite a big field in music stakes.

The afternoon session began with the 'Nadaswaram' recital of Ambalappa Bros. Nadaswaram is the counterpart of 'Sana' in Karnataka musical instruments. Messrs. Sankaranarayanan and Gopalakrishnan, disciples of the well-known 'Nadaswaram' expert Veeruswami gave a good display of Hindolam and Simmen-dramadhyamam, the latter with 'alap' and Pallavi, followed by Ragmalika. They were accompanied by Ganesan and Govindan in 'Thavul' who regaled the audience to a 'duet gat.' Prof. Kadim Hussein of Bombay rendered rag 'Jayat'.

Then Vanika Pravina Venkatgiriappa of Mysore State gave a recital in Saraswati Veena. He rendered in flowing melody rare 'rags' like 'Vedanta Gamanam', 'Prabha Priya' and 'Kamavardhani' in Karnataka style. He hails from a great family of Veena players, and has inherited an instrument which is said to be five generations old.

He was followed by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas who rendered 'Gaud Mallar' in all its glory. His stylisation and 'tans' were peculiarly his own, and he was applauded when he regaled the house to a chain-work of grouped 'tans'. He was ably accompanied by Majid Khan (Sarangi) and Narayanrao Dhargalkar (Tabla).

Sarod Nawaji Hafizalli Khan gave a superb display of 'Murtani' on his instrument. He sent the house to intense ecstasy by the mellowed melody and stirring symphony processed out of the wires of his instrument. His touches at the altitudes and 'on the lows' kept the house spell-bound. Octogenarian Gayan Samrat Alladiyakhani was physically carried to the dias at his own request to hear the music charmer. Hafizalli Khan in full white, flanked by Alladiyakhani in black and Prof. Partabasing in red (Pakhwa) looked like a permanent tableau in the annals of the recital of the 'Murtani'.

Roshanara Begum also joined the 'Murtani-squad' by taking it for her vocal recital. By a few deft touches and finished curves, she captured the spirit of the 'rag' and made it literally dance to her tune! Fresh from her laurels in Madras Music Conference where she earned the title of 'Nightingale of Hindustan', she hoisted the flag of victory of her Guru, the late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan by reciting the famous Thumri "Pia Bina Nahi Avata Chaina", for which she was warmly applauded.

Abidhusein Khan of Janjira State was probably heard for the first time yesterday and created a good impression. As a representative of the Jai-pur school, he made his mark by rendering the rare 'rag' 'Fulkali' in Jhaptal. He also sang a Tarana in Marva 'rag' and followed it up by a Thumri.

When the Congress reassembled after recess, Khan Saheb Rahimuddin Khan of Indore, exhibited three 'Rasas' in the appropriate Sanskrit text-sung in ragas, expressing the same sentiments. He also gave a Dhrupad in Malkans, Parbat Sing accompanied him on Pakhwaj.

Khan Saheb Allaudin Khan of Mahiyar gave a rare variety of 'Basant' on Sarod. Kumar Gandharva rendered a Khayal of Bagesari. Gifted with a melodious and fluid voice, he gave a vibrant 'Alap' and rounded it off with a Hori in Pilu, with ease and delicacy, befitting the lighter shade.

Abdul Azizkhan of Patiala gave a demonstration of Darbari in Vichitra Veena bringing out the finer shades of swaras. He also gave a Thumri in Pilu. He was accompanied by Shamsuddin in Tabla.

Menkabal Shirodkar of the Alladiyakhani School gave Khayal in Ahiri Thodi and followed it up by a Bhajan and Hindi song at repeated public request. Her 'tans' in Ahiri Thodi were marvels of ease and grace.

Prof. Vilayat Khan gave a recital of 'Des' and 'Kamas' on Sitar. He was accompanied by the well-known Tabla-player Tirakwa. The Vilayat-Tirakwa combine was the hit of the day, viewed from the enthusiasm of 'fans'. It developed into a battle of wits between two virtuosi on their respective instruments. It started in 'catch-as-catch-can' style and developed into 'all-in'. But none of the combatants could score over the other, and both of them carried the honours of the day. This musical Marathon was thrilling from start to finish, and the artiste had to beg leave from their admirers to go.

Bhurji Khan, son of Alladiy Khan rendered a type of Kanakla.

The finale of the day is Faiyaz Khan's recital. He is accompanied by Majid Khan (Sarangi) Tirakwa (Tabla) and Gulam Rasul Khan (Harmonium). At the time of going to press, Faiyaz has taken off his laud coat and with his usual outstretched hands has started in Bilambit for an attack on 'Kedar'. He is in full form and there is pin-drop silence in the packed hall. He is on and still at it. K. A. C.

CHAMPAKLAL MODY EXPLAINS

No Insult To Abdul Karim Khan

When Roshanara Begum came to the platform for recital on Saturday, Mr. Champaklal Mody, Chairman of the Vikram Celebrations Committee said that there had been a misunderstanding in some quarters that a speaker on the inauguration day did not mention the name of Abdul Karim Khan in the list of those who had rendered great service to Indian music in recent times. Mr. Mody reiterated that no insult was ever meant to any musician dead or living. He further added: "I, as the Chairman of Vikram Celebrations Committee declare from this platform that we, all music lovers, regard the late Abdul Karim Khansaheb as the greatest exponent of Indian music. He was master of 'swaras', and he was an incarnation of melody and rhythm. His name will be everlasting."

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONGRESS
To-day's session at 10 a.m. and at 4-30 p.m.

Razor Blades And Fountain-pens To Cost Less

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

According to a Notification under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, published in the 'Gazette of India', dated January 29 the prices of liquors, toilet requisites, etc., are now being controlled. Further details are available below.

The prices of foreign gins, brandies, wines and vermouths, per quart bottle, are as follows: Gins (Cyprus), Rs. 19-8, and all others Rs. 17-8; brandies (Cyprus), Rs. 19-8, and all others Rs. 18-8; wines (Cyprus), Rs. 11, and all others Rs. 10, and vermouths (Cyprus), Rs. 11, and all others Rs. 9. Australian beers are to be charged Rs. 2, South American Rs. 3, and American Rs. 3-12 per quart bottle.

The wholesale rate throughout India for whisky imported from the U.K. has been fixed at Rs. 14-8 per quart bottle. The retail is Rs. 19-8 for the Bombay Prohibition Area and Rs. 17-8 for the rest of India. Indian whisky, brandy, rum, gin and liquors have been priced at Rs. 11 per quart bottle, if produced in the Bombay Province, and Rs. 13, if produced in other Provinces. The prices of Indian grape brandy and Indian pure malt whisky are Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 14-12 respectively per quart bottle.

A packet of 10 Gillette razor blades is priced at Rs. 1-12 and a similar one of Stainless Gillette at Rs. 2-8. Gillette Utility costs Rs. 1-4 per packet of 12 blades, 7 O'clock, Nacet and Valet, all per packet of 10 blades are to be sold at a maximum price of As. 12, As. 12 and Rs. 1-14, respectively. The prices of Sahara blades, per packet of five, range from As. 6 for Sahara Cheap to As. 8 for Sahara Gold.

The retail selling prices of the several brands of Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co. range from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per tin of 50 cigarettes. Prices of some other well-known makes have also been fixed, ranging from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-14.

As regards fountain-pens, the maximum retail selling prices of Parker pens range from Rs. 18 to Rs. 150 each, Shearer from Rs. 20 to Rs. 70, Waterman from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35, Conway Stewart from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 and Eversharp from Rs. 60 to Rs. 72. Swan (self-filler No. 200) is priced at Rs. 10 each and Blackbird (Standard) at Rs. 7. The prices of unspecified American and English pens, with gold nibs, vary from Rs. 2-15 to Rs. 6-11 and from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 each, respectively.

The price of a pack of American playing-cards (Caravan) is As. 12. Tennis balls (in tins) have been priced at Rs. 30, golf balls at Rs. 42, ping-pong balls at Rs. 20 and squash balls at Rs. 60, all per dozen.—A.P.

PRINCE ALI KHAN IN BOMBAY

KARACHI: Prince Alikhan, the eldest son of His Highness the Aga-khan has arrived in Bombay.

STOP PRESS

45 000-TON "MISSOURI" LAUNCHED

BROOKLYN (New York), Jan. 29.—The 45,000-ton battleship "Missouri", which has been described as the world's most formidable battleship was launched here to-day nine months ahead of schedule. It has been stated earlier that the "Missouri" will have a complement of about two thousand. She will mount nine 16-inch guns and 20 5-inch guns among her main armament and will carry four aircraft. She is costing one hundred million dollars to build.—Reuter.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, Jan. 29.
BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at 28-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 233-1/2d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. The local Bullion Market was steady with a moderate business. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 71-0-6 and delivery business was done at Rs. 70-10. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 49-2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 120-14 and delivery business was done at Rs. 118-2.

COTTON: The local Cotton Market was influenced by the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to raise the minimum price of cotton fixed by the Government. The market opened to-day at Rs. 472 and advanced to Rs. 475 on moderate covering and buying but later declined to Rs. 473-8 on realising sales. Prices improved to Rs. 475-12 and finally closed at 4 p.m. as under:—
I C C March Rs. 474-4, I C C May Rs. 472-8, I C C July Rs. 476-8.

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton March Contract is below New York March 208 cent points at Exchange 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 28.
I C C March highest 470-1/4, lowest 468, closing 470. I C C May highest 468-1/4, lowest 466, closing 468-1/4. I C C July highest 472-1/4, lowest 470-1/2, closing 472-1/4.

U. S. A. LOANS ON COTTON
The War Food Administration has announced that support for agricultural products will continue during 1944 on the basis of loans at 90 per cent of Parity for Cotton.

BOMBAY TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Fifty lakhs of three months' Government of Bombay Treasury Bills were opened on Friday the 28th January 1944. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,15,00,000—(Rupees one Crore fifteen lakhs only).

Tenders at Rs. 99-13-6 were allotted approximately 96 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. Fifty lakhs, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-10-0 per cent per annum.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Jan. 27.
Total Bullion £879,000. Public Deposits £8,500,000. (A) Other Deposits £240,500,000. Government Securities £215,100,000. (B) Other Securities £13,800,000. Notes, Gold and Silver Coin £33,600,000. Notes in Circulation £1,067,300,000. Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 13.49 per cent. (A) Other Deposits include Bankers' £187,800,000. (B) Other Securities include Discounts and Advances £4,400,000. Total Deposits £249,000,000. Total Securities £228,900,000.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 21st January.

Demand Liabilities in India Rs. 501,70,14,000. Time Liabilities in India Rs. 162,78,03,000.

CASH IN INDIA: (i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs. 21,47,24,000. (ii) Rupee Coin Rs. 1,90,46,000. (iii) Subsidiary Coin Rs. 35,16,000. Balances with Reserve Bank Rs. 74,55,13,000. Advances in India Rs. 174,49,11,000. Bills Discounted in India Rs. 7,53,28,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

Cotton (March)

New York, Jan. 29.
Previous closing 20.19
To-day's opening 20.18
Difference —01
To-day's closing 20.21
Difference +02

Film Aid Day Collections

The president Ramakrishna Mission Ashram most thankfully acknowledges the receipts of the earnings of the following cinema houses of Bombay on the 6th December last in response to their appeal for the Film Aid Day. He also thanks heartily the film artists and the Bombay Students' Union for their help and co-operation in Box collection. Any contribution sent to the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay 21, will be thankfully acknowledged.

Swastik Talkies Rs. 2,157-9. Metro Rs. 1,675-2. Eros Rs. 1,537-14. Super Talkies Rs. 1,502-8. West End Rs. 869-7. Aurora Rs. 826-4. Krishna Rs. 744-10. Excelsior Rs. 740-13. Roshan Talkies Rs. 737-9. Regal Rs. 711-3. Empire Rs. 624-15. Lamington Rs. 599-2. Royal Opera House Rs. 584. Novelty Rs. 552-12. Kohinoor Rs. 534-11. Plaza Rs. 428-3. Majestic Rs. 399-10. Imperial Rs. 366. Apollo Rs. 349-2. Capitol Rs. 337-4. National Talkies Rs. 333-4. Hindmata Rs. 324-3. Chitra Rs. 309-12. Star Rs. 301-10. Alexandra Rs. 296-4. Palace Rs. 274-5. Edward Rs. 240. Romy Rs. 227-7. Shrin Rs. 190-10. Central Rs. 184-10. Kamal Rs. 180-8. Minerva Rs. 112-12. Broadway Rs. 85-12. Alfred Rs. 60.

FIXED DONATIONS: Strand Rs. 200. Rex Rs. 200. Derby Rs. 100. Bandra Rs. 100. Radio Rs. 51. Cinema Total Rs. 20,050-11. Box collection on the day Rs. 1,144-10-4. Total Rs. 21,175-5-4.

SURAT, Jan. 29.—At the Second Kitchen Garden Competition organised by the National War Front Surat the prize for large gardens went to Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas Mrs. Benson received the first prize and Mr. Thomas the second prize for small gardens.—A. P.

BOOKS

AND THEIR
AUTHORS

Kusti Prayers

"The Kusti Prayers and Their Exposition"—By Miss P. Nanavutty, Lecturer in English, Wilson College, Bombay. Published by P. N. Mehta, 324, Hornby Road, Fort.

This neatly printed booklet of 48 pages contains the text of the Kusti Prayers as recited by devout Zoroastrians in Avesta and Pahlavi words but in Gujarati characters. Facing the text is an English translation. An interesting part of the booklet is the appendix "The Significance of the Sudreh and 'Kusti'" by Miss Nanavutty, who explains in easy language the fundamentals of the reasons underlying the ritual.

Through the generosity of Mr. P. N. Mehta ten thousand copies of the booklet are being freely distributed among Zoroastrians.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

In ancient times there were neither clocks nor watches by which time might be measured. The only instrument in use calculated to be of service in this respect was the sundial which appears to have been known in very early times. It was most likely invented by the Egyptians, from whom its use spread among the Chaldeans and Jews or Hebrews.

It is mentioned in the Old Testament, in the Book of Isaiah (Chapter XXXVIII, V. 8): 'Behold I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, whereby, it is gone down in the dial of Ahas by the Sun,' and so forth, by which we may know that the sundial was the instrument in use for measuring time at that remote period.

The Greeks became acquainted with the sundial from the Jews, and from the Greeks it was derived by the Romans, who were the means of introducing it into the western nations of Europe. The Romans acquired a knowledge of the use of dials in a remarkable way. In one of their warlike excursions, they saw one, carried it off as a part of their spoil, and placed it in the forum of Rome; but constructed for a place four degrees different, it could not indicate the true time—a circumstance they had not anticipated, for in those days little or nothing was known of degrees of latitude or longitude. It is probable that they soon rectified the dial to the situation of Rome.

Before the Romans thus became acquainted with sundials, they measured time by means of a 'clepsydra', a word signifying in Greek, 'I steal water,' the time being reckoned by the dropping of water. It was the duty of a slave to attend and make a sound at the recurrence of every certain number of drops. Clepsydra were long used in both Greek and Roman Courts and Assemblies. Like sandglasses, they determined the time which members were permitted to speak.

As sundials were available only when the sun shone, the invention of some kind of instrument which could measure time both during darkness and sunshine became a matter of anxious research to many a reflective person; but this seems to have been a matter of extraordinary difficulty.

According to the best authenticated accounts it appears that we are indebted to the Monks of the Middle Ages for the invention of Clocks or Time-keepers. These men, who form-



"ON THEIR JOURNEY OF LIFE."
(Drawn by Bro. I. A. Shaikh)

An Indian Tells America!

"MY INDIA, MY AMERICA", by Krishnalal Shridharani, with an introduction by Louis Bromfield, Duell Sloan and Pearce, New York, Price: 3 dollars 75 cents.

Since Katherine Mayo inflicted her infamous book, "Mother India" on the American public, quite a number of books on India have been published in the United States. Except for Reverend Sunderlands "India In Bondage" (unfortunately now out of print) and the more recent "India Without Fable" by Kate Mitchell, none of these books has presented the problem of India either sympathetically or completely. While the American journalists have been dumping hastily-written and superficial travelogues, the British propagandists have been able to hold the field with their versions of India—India as seen through Imperialist spectacles.

There was a definite need, therefore, for an able and exhaustive exposition of the Indian nationalist view-point in America. To a large extent that need was fulfilled by the appearance of the American edition of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography re-titled, "Toward Freedom"; the American who wishes to under-

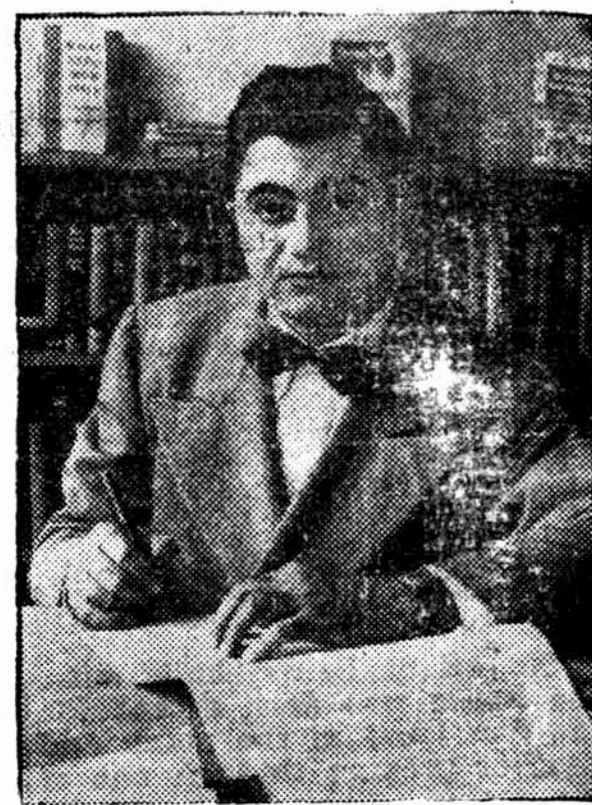
stand the spirit, the mood and the thought-currents of contemporary India can choose no better book to make a start. And now Krishnalal Shridharani has made his own distinct contribution with his "My India, My America". And as Mr. Shridharani understands both the American idiom and the American way of thinking, his book is likely to be appreciated even more by the average reader in the United States.

"My India, My America" (which has also been published in England by Gollancz under the title, "My India, My West") is partly autobiographical, partly political partly philosophical and partly journalistic. As such it lacks a certain unity of pattern and gives the impression of several books having been put together into an omnibus edition. On the other hand, the story of his personal life does provide a not altogether irrelevant prelude to the story of his country and the arrangement has the effect of a pictorial perspective in which an individual figure in the foreground and the landscape in the background are both kept in focus. Through his personal experience, Shridharani gives a glimpse of the mass of Indians while his analysis of the larger issues of Indian politics helps the reader in properly understanding the development of the author's own personality and character.

MISTAKEN FOR A YOGI!

Shridharani writes in a simple, direct and unaffected style and I have no doubt his American readers will enjoy the book. Particularly interesting are the chapters dealing with his early experiences in America—how he was mistaken, in turn, to be a fortune-teller, a mystic, a yogi, and one who could perform the rope-trick. The average American may loose quite a few of his crazy notions about India after reading the part of the book entitled "Hindus Are Human Beings." (Throughout the book Shridharani uses the word "Hindu" for "Indian" which is a pity because it is high time the Americans were educated into distinguishing between the two terms).

The parts of the book headed, "Social", "National" and "Political" con-



KRISHNALAL SHRIDHARANI

The author of "My India, My America" is seen here signing a new contract for his novel of Indian life, with his publishers, Duell, Sloan and Pearce.

stitute a competent summing-up of the Indian situation and a very readable introduction to the personalities that have influenced modern India—"Gandhi: The Unwilling Avatara", "Khan: The Frontier Gandhi", "Nehru: The Thoroughbred", "Tagore: Last Of The Gurus" and "On Gandhi's Right And Left." Also Shridharani admirably sums up the Congress position in his chapter "India, America And The War" when he says: "There was no question at any time of making common cause with the enemies of democracy. Indians, both at home and abroad, wanted to fight for democracy, but to fight like free men." By making the position of India crystal clear in this context, Shridharani has rendered a distinct service to his country.

The book, however, seems to be somewhat "dated". For instance, the Labour and Peasant movements and the Communist Party are not even mentioned. It is possible that, living in America for nearly a decade, the author has been out of touch with the more recent developments. But, generally, he betrays a lack of interest in the economic aspects of the Indian situation without which no picture of India can be complete.

But on the whole, one can say that Shridharani has nobly served the cause of his country's freedom, by interpreting it so ably to the outside world.

K. A. ABBAS.

IN NAZI GERMANY

"PEOPLE UNDER HITLER," by Wallace Denel, Published by the Educational Publishing Co., Karachi (in arrangement with Lindsay Drummond, London). Price Rs. 5.

Among the spate of books on Germany which have been published in England and America, Denel's "People Under Hitler" takes a high place. The author lived for a number of years in Germany and he gives an intimate, first-hand, and at the same time objective picture of the people under Hitler. The name of the book itself is suggestive and we get here glimpses into the daily life of the German people, their hopes and aspirations, trials and tribulations. We also meet here the men around Hitler, who serve as his evil instrument—"Seven against the world" as Denel calls them. Written with painstaking thoroughness and graphic vigour of language, the present volume sheds lurid light upon the inner working of Nazism and as such deserves a perusal by all lovers of freedom.

School Synthesis Of Religion

TEXT-BOOK OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION. pp. 138. Price 9 annas.

The Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore appointed in 1927 a Committee from among Christians, Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Buddhists and Parsees to compile a hand book of selections from their respective scriptures, as a means to moral and religious instructions of students. The Committee felt that religious instruction should be such as helps to overcome religious insularity. Accordingly, the passages from the several religious books have been so selected as to focus the attention of the student on the broad universal features of all religions and to inspire appreciation of all religions, as having so much in common among themselves. As is rightly observed in the Preface, "knowledge is the parent of mutual toleration and appreciation." The selections range round the moral and spiritual nature of man, salvation and God.

The book under review is well calculated to inspire reverence for all religions and serve as a text-book for corporate act of worship, with which every school-day ought to begin. It is, however, something more. A perusal of the book will make the adult, who imagines that all religions, other than his own, are false, pause and be humble.

N. H. P.

Daivi Sidhant

Mr. Bhalchandra Shinde, Astro-Palmist and Talisman expert has published a book named "Daivi Sidhant" dealing with numbers and their effects on human life. This is a part of Hindu astrology where each figure is represented by planets. The author has taken great pains in applying this science to predict future of each individual based on date, month and year of birth. In support of his findings he has given numerous examples. Mr. Shinde has a good grasp of the subject and his present publication which is in Marathi will be well received by those who are interested in the mysterious significance of numbers. The Book is priced Rs. 3 and can be had from the author, Gamat Terrace Dadar, B. B. Railway, G. V. P.

New Cinema (Film) Gaemmla

Mr. Jehangir Ardeshar Deboo, who lately published the first part of New Cinema (Film) Gaemmla, has now brought forth the second part of the series, which contains a number of popular songs of films, such as Kismet, Basant Jawab, Jamindar, Doctor, Bhakta Surdas, Zoola, Khandan, Shadi &c., with copious notations. It is priced at Re. 1-0-0, and can be had from the author at 191, Bora Bazar Street, Bombay 1, on receipt of M. O.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

"No bright lights shone out... The house was dark except for one dim lamp in the porch and another peeping through one of the rooms. Our home seemed gloomy, deserted and silent. I had a queer feeling of fear and depression....."

"The house" is Anand Bhuwan, the Abode of Joys, the house that Motilal Nehru built; the "I" is Krishna Hutheesing, the daughter of Motilal, the sister of Jawaharlal. And "With No Regrets," her essay in autobiography, is really the story of "the house"—not only that beautiful mansion of brick and stone but this other house that Motilal built on the foundations of service and sacrifice in the national cause, the house that Jawaharlal adorned with his pure intellect and illuminated with his charm of personality. That house is to-day deserted and dark; its occupants are dead or imprisoned. This house will never be deserted, for it is peopled with tender memories; it will never be dark, for a great light shines out of it—the light that brightens the entire landscape of our recent history.

The inside story of the Nehru family is here, recorded with tender care. And as the Nehru family has played such an unforgettable part in our national movement, this chronicle is but a chapter of the larger history of our nation. Here one catches unfamiliar glimpses not only of the great Motilal and the still greater Jawaharlal but also of those other members of the Nehru family who served the nation in less spectacular ways—the gentle and self-effacing Mrs. Motilal; Kamala who kept a strong character hidden within a frail body; and "Bibi Amma", Mrs. Motilal's widowed elder sister who devoted a life-time in silent service of her sister's family. This last portrait is one of the tenderest and most beautiful tributes that any niece has ever paid her aunt.

A Gentle Murderer

Politics inevitably intrudes in what is primarily a personal chronicle and in a chapter devoted to her own jail experiences, the author has given a very poignant description of "Bachuli", a non-political girl convict, a victim of the inequitable social system.

She was a fair, grey-eyed girl, plump and not quite five feet tall, with her hair down to her shoulders, matted and coarse..... She looked so very young and had such an innocent expression that I wondered why she was in jail, or what offence this mere child could have committed.....

"Why are you here, Bachuli?" I asked. A pair of large frank eyes looked straight into mine and she said simply "For murder." "For murder?" I asked incredulously and she nodded her head to confirm it. I could hardly believe my eyes or ears. This child still in her teens could not possibly have murdered anyone!.....

"Bachuli", why did you have to murder someone?" I asked..... She raised her head slowly and looked at me again. The laughter had gone from her eyes and in its place came a look of fear and hatred which hardened her usually soft expression.

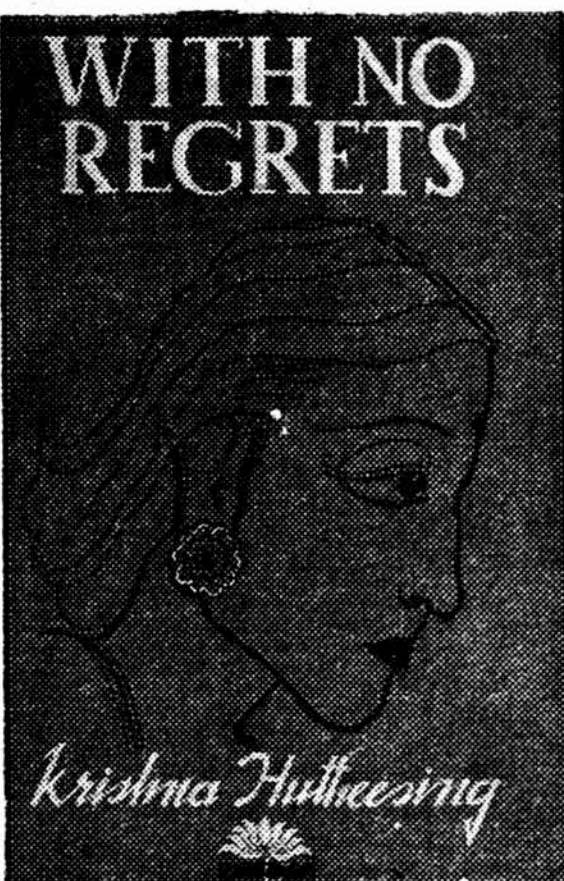
"It was my husband, I murdered", she said slowly. "He was very cruel to me and beat me and locked me up very often. He also made me starve and though there was always enough to eat in the house, he would take my share away from me and give me very little of it, eating the rest himself or throwing it away.... He was very good looking and when I married him I was only fourteen years old, and I vowed to the Goddesses that I would be a good wife to him, serve

and obey him..... But a few months after our marriage he suddenly started being very cruel, and it gave him pleasure to see me being afraid of him..... For nearly a year I suffered..... One morning he gave me a thrashing because I had not washed a coat of his..... he hit me again and again till I nearly fainted.... Suddenly I saw my husband fast asleep in a corner. He had taken off his new clothes and hung them up, but the new silk handkerchief was still round his neck. As I looked at him I hated him and all of a sudden I felt I should kill him.... my glance fell on the bright red handkerchief. I do not know how it happened but I was up in no time, tying the handkerchief tighter and tighter round my husband's neck.... I had really killed my husband."

And Krishna Hutheesing concludes the story with some pertinent remarks:

"Why had the fates dealt with her so harshly? What was her life going to be? Should not, I pondered, such cases be tried differently and a different punishment given? A life sentence is no joke. It means 20 years if not more, behind prison walls.

....Bachuli was fifteen years old. She would be thirty-five when she left the prison. Having spent all her youth in prison, would she remain as sweet and untouched as



she was now? Or would she become a hardened criminal who would be shunned by her fellowmen and live a life of evil which would inevitably lead her footsteps back to jail?

Is Maxwell

A Dangerous Author?

Several books recently have received a good deal of publicity because the Government authorities refused to forward their copies to the prominent national leaders who are now in jail. These being more or less political in character, one could understand the reluctance of the authorities to expose their favourite prisoners to the poisonous fumes of propaganda. But can there be really any justification for withholding from political prisoners of such a book as John Steinbeck's anti-Nazi novel, "The Moon Is Down"?

And yet this is one of the books which was refused to Kamaladevi (as revealed by her in a press interview she gave on her recent release owing to her ill-health). Other "banned" books included the works of William Prescott and Sydney and Beatrice Webb. And, strangest of all, she was not allowed to read even a Government publication—Maxwell's famous pamphlet, "Congress Responsibility For Disturbances."

Other strange aspects of jail censorship as revealed by her:

"The censorship, most dominant factor in our prison life, was a comic tragedy. Its vigilant eye always read deep sinister meaning into the simplest of narratives. A telegram announcing the birth of a baby in the family, my mother undergoing an eye-operation came in for endless scrutiny and withheld as code messages. A little niece of mine got magnified into a Matahari and her childish prattle about her dancing lessons came in for the censor's blackest ink.

"We were permitted to correspond with only members of the family. But proving relationship with those obviously related was my despair. To the end I failed to establish any relationship with Sarojini Naidu, amongst a host of others. Even my son became suspect, the 12 thousand miles of land and sea between New York and Vellore endowing him with some sinister mystery.

Incidentally, we learn from a correspondent that Kamaladevi's state of health is causing a great deal of anxiety. She had been

suffering from high blood-pressure for many months in jail and was released only when the doctors got alarmed about her condition. On the night before her release, it is stated, she would not even respond to stimulants. Even now the slightest strain causes exhaustion and collapse.

Her many friends and colleagues of the Congress and the Women's Conference no doubt will be concerned about her health and pray for her speedy recovery.

News From Calcutta

"I have read your remarks about the daylight bombing on Calcutta on last December 5th", writes a friend of the LAST PAGE from Calcutta, "I felt sorry for you—i.e. You could not witness the after-raid scene. If you had seen that you could have written more persuasively and convincingly about our defence problems."

This correspondent who represents a South Indian daily paper in Calcutta goes on to make some highly interesting and important points about the raid which he personally witnessed from close range. According to him:—

"The Blood Bank and the hospitals proved fully alive to the situation. (Even European civilian officers hurried about with stretchers, removing casualties.)"

Then he goes on to relate the story of a gallant young Indian officer:—

"I. R. Wise, an apprentice officer on a merchant ship, a young man of 20, a product of I.M.M.T.S. 'Dufferin' where he had been a Senior Cadet Captain and passed out in 1942, got wounded from a splinter of a bomb..... His shoulder, left breast and chin got the splinters.... He continued his watch and (later) with the aid (of a colleague) walked up to the ambulance car. Then consciousness faded. He was taken to the Presidency General Hospital. Doctors gave up all hope. Plasma had not yet arrived from the Blood Bank. An old patient with a head wound donated his own blood. The life was saved. I met the boy-officer one evening, lying easily though the left part of the body was plastered. A radio was playing at the end of the ward. The boy-officer took out a cigarette packet, took a cigarette, lighted it with a match stick—all with one hand. He was whistling."

If official propagandists had any imagination, such stories of heroism and devotion to duty would have been flashed to us many weeks ago.

The correspondent emphasizes the importance of taking shelter during the raids. "There were strong shelters which survived with their occupants in spite of near misses, so near as 3 yards." How an A. R. P. wall or any similar protection may mean all the difference between life and death is demonstrated by the fact that: "On either side of a manger filled with hay there were 12 milch buffaloes. About ten yards on one side a bomb fell. Eleven on that side died, the 12th was dying. The 3-foot high hay-filled manger saved the 12 buffaloes lying on the other side."

Finally, he says something about the famine which should be a corrective of the complacent optimism about the "end" of famine in Bengal. Says he:—

"One thing more I must add: The famine. Despite Lord Wavell's enthusiasm and Central Government's responsibility of feeding Calcutta, poor sufferers still crowd and suffer winter (exposed) and starvation at least in some parts of this big city."

Whither China?

An interesting—and highly significant—slant on the Cairo conference is provided by the British weekly, "Newsweek", of the 13th December, 1943:—

"One of the primary purposes of the Cairo conference was to strengthen China's political ties with the U. S. and Britain and, eventually, Russia. Frankly, Washington is concerned over possibility of an Asiatic racial movement developing out of this war which might, for instance, mean a combination of the Indian and Chinese peoples against the western world. That is one reason why the U. S. is championing China at the conference table. Hull was responsible for bringing China into the Moscow pact, and F.D.R. was behind the idea of getting Churchill and Chiang together. The U. S. still hopes to bring Stalin and Chiang together. The idea is to get across to the Chinese that there is no racial discrimination against



K. H. ARA

He won the Governor's Medal at this year's Bombay Art Society's exhibition.

"The Last Page" has special pleasure in congratulating Mr. Ara, for it was this Page that first introduced this (at that time) struggling and self-educated artist who was at that time earning a living as a mechanic, devoting his spare time to painting. On February 8, 1942, the "Chronicler" devoted practically the entire Page to Ara and his art, and concluded:

"But if you feel like pitying K. H. Ara, save your precious tears. For this young man needs neither pity nor patronage. Whether you know of him or not, he will continue to paint, for that is his life."

We are glad that K. H. Ara continued to paint and made good. But among the younger, unrecognised artists there are many others like him, serving Art on hungry stomachs. And I repeat what I wrote two years ago:

"A society that allows the K. H. Aras to starve while allowing second-rate foreign artists to flourish in expensive studios, has need to pity itself."

them and that China is to be accepted as a world power....

"The inclusion of China as a major power was largely the idea of President Roosevelt with an eye to the future. At present it is politically disunited and militarily extremely weak. It does not possess sufficient natural resources to become a major industrial power in the foreseeable future. But by sheer weight of numbers, the Chinese may fulfill their role, which is to act as a giant stabilizing agent in the Far East after the disappearance of Japan."

The question is: Will China swallow this bait and accept an arrangement in Asia which keeps Britain's empire in India intact—a potential menace to the freedom of all Asiatic countries? The whole idea seems to be to appease China but to side-track the issue of Indian independence. The spectre of "a combination of the Indian and Chinese peoples" seems to be haunting the western imperialists.

To the freedom-loving people of India and China it is not a spectacle but a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Shanker Goes To The Masses!

From the shadow of the aristocratic Cricket Club at the Brabourne Stadium to the middle-class Novelty on Grant Road and from there to the working class area of Parel—Uday Shankar is concluding his Bombay visit in an atmosphere symbolic of his evolution as a people's artist.

The shows of the shadowplay arranged by the Indian People's Theatre Association on Sunday the 30th and Monday the 31st will provide an opportunity to tens of thousands of mill-workers in the Parel-Dadar area to witness Shankar's artistic masterpiece veritably on their door-steps and at a price easily within their means. That the shows have been arranged for the workers, even at such a short notice, is a tribute to the enthusiasm of the People's Theatre and the social vision of Uday Shankar. The occasion will at last really bring him in direct contact with the industrial proletariat and, who knows, may even be reflected in the further development of his art.

This is also the last opportunity for all others who somehow missed seeing the shadowplay at the Brabourne Stadium or who would like to see it again.

INDIA AND FREEDOM FROM FEAR

Wickham Steed invited Col. Quintin Hogg, M.P., to open the second discussion which was on freedom from fear and in which four of the original five speakers took part.

HOGG said: 'I think people are apt to talk about this too much in abstract terms. You have already got a structure built and growing up for you; the United Nations armies are actually composed of various nationalities. In the same war you have a number of Governments interlocked by such an elaborate structure that nothing short of a surgical operation can really divorce them. That structure was brought into being for the purpose of war. The question for the nations to decide will be this: shall it continue in being for the purpose of peace? If it is continued in being for the purpose of peace, then I can foresee a good chance of peace for the world.'

LORD HAILEY suggested that the problem be discussed in terms of security, which, he said, had a double meaning. First the means for preventing aggression and second some form of co-operation that would attack the conditions which invite aggression. He thought if the present organisation continued in being it would form the working basis for building up security.

SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR: 'I'm not quite so sure. I agree that the present organisation must form a basis on which we can build at the end of the war to secure the two objectives which Hailey mentioned. But to say that we already possess such an organisation is too optimistic. I doubt if the present organisation will continue, unless the nations which are now united have a design which I shall call a "global structure".'

HOGG explained that what he meant by his remarks was that there will be a structure in existence which the present participants will be able to terminate as they terminated the alliance at the end of the last war. 'In which case', he said, 'I don't see much hope. But it will be equally possible for them to say that they intend to continue it for peace, although it was created for war. In that event, I think there's good hope.' He also agreed to Steed's suggestion that what he was conceiving was some kind of permanent community of nations.

STEED then quoted a theory of the American lawyer, Elihu Root, who said that to get a real international community you must make every sovereign state subject to the superior right of a 'community, of sovereign states,' to have the peace preserved.

'I should like', he said, 'to ask Sir Ramaswami how he thinks India would feel in the presence of such an implied sacrifice of individual sovereignty, in exchange for membership of some international community, be it the British Commonwealth of Nations, or as a member of what you have just called a global structure.... Now India, through her representatives, accepted the League Covenant and the abolition of neutrality. I assume a free India would wish to be just as co-operative as the former India was.'

SIR RAMASWAMI: 'Much of the criticism about the League of Nations was on the basis that it was in the hands of a few nations who looked after their own interests or of nations largely European. But if the new organisation is going to be absolutely equitable in its dealings and based on certain fundamental concepts, India would be quite willing to come in wholeheartedly with any such global organisation. India has been always willing to take her proper and dignified place in any comity of nations. Indian troops have, of course, played

their part in resisting aggression in Europe.'

HOGG: 'What you've been saying raises another question—you've been talking about the willingness of India to join in the full society of nations. But what you say raises the question whether she would be willing to join us even more closely than that. You see if we have to stand alone, we in Great Britain, after this war

GEORGINA HORLEY reports on the second of the series of broadcasts on 'India and the Four Freedoms' heard on the BBC's Eastern Service.

may be precious small beer. But if we are regarded as part of the British Commonwealth we shall be able to play a decisive part in world affairs. Now would India be willing to join us in a close co-operation like the other parts of the British Commonwealth and

fair play and justice and treatment for herself or for any other member State, in the conference in international dealings. The desire of India to join any global organisation will be based on certain fundamental principles acceptable and accepted by all members of the organisation.

STEED: 'When you say "global" do you mean universal?'

SIR RAMASWAMI: 'Not necessarily universal. If all those nations of like mind could gather together and form an association for the preservation of peace in the world India would like to sit at the conference.'

STEED: 'Do you think that one of the underlying motives of this readiness would be the wish to contribute to what is now called Freedom from Fear?'

SIR RAMASWAMI: 'Undoubtedly it would be so.... India would not join such an organisation as a helpless nation who wants to be protected by others against a possible aggressor. India is able

for did Ramaswami in all his remarks feel he was actually speaking for the whole of India?

SIR RAMASWAMI: 'The bulk of Indian opinion doesn't believe that either individual or international problems would be solved purely through non-violence and without the use of force.' Replying to Steed he said he was convinced that a free India would be willing to co-operate internationally for the purpose of freeing the world from fear.

STEED: 'An International Police would presumably need to act under some international tribunal. And in my view it would be essential that such an authority should be above suspicion that it was dominated by the interests of any one section of the world. Now I imagine that the suggestions made by Mr. Churchill for a Council of Asia and a Council of Europe, would eliminate the danger of any sectional dominance.'

SIR RAMASWAMI: 'The idea is attractive, but I should like to be clear about the implications. I don't think anyone visualises these councils functioning in isolation. They must be inter-connected. How are you going to ensure that the decisions of the purely Asiatic council will be so respected that every organisation will be drawn into any activity which may be demanded as a consequence of that decision? There is yet need for a global organisation.'

STEED: 'There must certainly be a link-up. The one injunction that seems to me to be imperative if we are to have freedom from fear, is to say to everybody: "Thou Shalt Not Fight." Freedom from Fear can only be got if people are convinced they will not have to fight.'

SIR RAMASWAMI: 'But you have to be prepared to fight if you want to enforce the commandment "Thou Shalt Not Fight".'

STEED: 'Yes, there must be readiness for police action. But the important thing is to get nations to realise that individual national fighting for national purposes is out of date.'

Lord Hailey said the guarantee was the spirit of union between peoples. He did not mind the machinery, it was far less material than the spirit behind an international organisation. That gave the real chance of success.

Summing up, Sir Ramaswami said: 'I believe that there's no such thing as a European civilisation and an Asiatic civilisation contra-distinguished or a European culture and an Indian culture. Culture and civilisation properly defined and understood don't consist in what may be called the outside forms of it which differ widely; they're fundamentally the same to all humanity. True culture knows least of all the taboos of colour. And if on this basis this League of like-minded free nations is constituted India will most certainly come in wholeheartedly, and contribute to the solution of such problem as may arise.'

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



also take her part in any larger organisation?'

SIR RAMASWAMI: 'Well, if you take it that full freedom and full status is assured, there's no reason why India should not continue to be a member of the British Commonwealth. As I see it the British Commonwealth of Nations is held together not because the people are of one race or one tongue, one religion or one creed, but because there are some fundamental principles of justice, of common fair play that bind these dominions together. And India is very much attached to these fundamental principles.'

LORD HAILEY: 'What do you think India's first demands would be on attaining her full freedom? Won't her first attitude be to insist on everything which will emphasise her independence?'

SIR RAMASWAMI: 'I don't conceive of India making any demands in her self-interest when once she attains full freedom or independence. Her attitude at any conference table will rather be the assertion of her own dignity and self-respect and the claiming of

to take care of herself. But I am also thinking of a contingency when any one country will be unable to stand up to an aggressor. That is where the global organisation will come in; and from that point of view India would be prepared to come into such an organisation.'

LORD HAILEY: 'Any organisation like this may have to use force and, in view of certain ideas held by an important section of Indian opinion about non-violence, do you think that India would be willing to take an effective part in such an organisation?'

'Certain', said Ramaswami, and in answer to a question from Hogg he said that he thought India had grasped much earlier than some nations that which Mr. Eden had described as the lesson of the twentieth century—the interdependence of all nations. Replying to Steed he said he agreed that there should be an arrangement to ensure that a nation's armaments kept at a certain level against an exigency at any time.

Lord Hailey said that his question was not entirely answered



'What makes you think fruit is the food of love?'
'I have a date with a peach.'



Call to Arms!

—NAVNI SHAH



Call to Freedom!

—CHIMAN MEWADA

On a cold bleak Sunday morning in the countryside in England, thinking of nothing in particular, I was walking down a more or less deserted road and all of a sudden I fixed my eyes vaguely on the figure of a small, shabbily dressed little man walking barely twenty yards in front of me.

I suddenly grew interested; the queer, hobbling eagerness in his walk attracted me. Surely, I said to myself, this unathletic middle-aged little squirt had no love of the exercise. But then, what could have driven him out of his bed so early on a cold winter morning? What could have impelled him to clothe himself in that make-shift garb and propelled him on that lonely road?

I did not have to guess long. For, I saw tucked under his arm a Sunday newspaper and I clinched the conclusion. The man was returning from the stationer, gloating, savouring in anticipation the long Sunday morning when he could gorge the vast banquet provided for his delectation in that morning paper under his arm.

Emblem Of Immorality

But what made me still more concerned was not this man but a mongrel terrier that trotted beside him. If that man's walk betrayed his thoughts the dog's did equally well. But there was a difference in their trend of thoughts. The man's disquiet of an unappeased eagerness to reach a goal was in perfect contrast with the supreme contentment of the dog, his slave.

The dog was living in the moment; he seemed to be saying to

Love Me, Love My Cat!

By A. T. MATHEW

himself: "There goes before me the perfect man, my Master, whom it is my delight to obey and my misery to offend. Rather let me call him God who has deemed it fit to call his unworthy servant to follow him in his inscrutable errands. To follow him is to exult in kudos. I am supremely happy!" That, I must generalise, is dog-nature. Selling his own birthright of personal integrity and corrupting the integrity of man by pandering to his crudest instincts of egoism and power the domestic dog has made himself the emblem of fundamental immorality.

A German once explained the Prussian ethos by saying that the true Prussian, if he has no one else to give his orders to, gives them to his dog. The German in throwing this calumny on the Prussian was throwing it also on that particular section of the dog tribe that has got itself attached to humanity to the detriment of both. For, if only for a moment the dog would forget his master he would cease to be a monstrosity, he would be a dog with an integrity of its own.

Pursuing the living but evanescent hare over the furrows, or its electric simulacrum round the stadium, the dog is a symbol of efficient vitality; he is, perhaps, more in that capacity—he is the emblem of ceaseless idealism. But when submerging his ego in that of his master, mortal man, he is the very symbol of ignominious immorality. From Homer on the poets have paid their lachrymose homage to canine fidelity but they have forgotten the price that man has paid for this emotional indulgence—the irresistible temptation to find in the dog's uncritical admiration a ludicrously facile compensation for his own pitiful deficiencies!

Cambridge And Cats

Let me ask you to consider in contrast the domestic companion of the dog, the Cat. Who would not admire cat-nature? It is selfish, cynical and unresponsive. And those are admirable traits in the cat. For a maudlin sentiment-

alist there may be no use for an animal that does not play up to his ego and does not return his morbid and pusillanimous craving for admiration. The cat, like the fox sneaking through the thicket, refuses to be exploited by the grasping emotions of man. While man exploiting man to his own ends without sacrificing a jot of its own animal integrity.

I love the ancient houses of learning in England, and I have

The faithful dog has been praised and pampered through the ages. Let us now sing the praises of the fickle—but how completely feminine!—feline species.

found that Cambridge College admit into their precincts the cat but not the dog. Eye-witnesses would bear testimony to the sight of the cat sitting in all her glory in front of a blazing fire as the Master of one of these Colleges waxed eloquent in his lecture on divinity to the freshmen of a certain year. In thus admitting the cat, but not the dog, the houses of learning have shown their wisdom as in others. Many have watched the Trinity High Table at Cambridge where a cat used to go about her business, her face almost illumined by a sense of material security, of spiritual independence. She used to look almost with patronising eyes on Fellows of the Royal Society, on O. Ms., on Peers of the Realm, Knights or Barons who fed themselves at this High Table. To her they were a mere body of humanity whose sole and sufficient virtue was that they co-operated to serve her entirely selfish ends.

In short, the cat is a wild animal which by a miracle has made its wildness available to mankind. The dog would have had our unstinted admiration if only it could also achieve the supreme aloofness with a sense of its personal integrity instead of trying to lose it-

self in the personality of its master.

A story has, however, gone the round of an incident that has occurred during the last Great War. During the war some of the sheepdogs of Macedonia were derelict and turned wild. They began to hunt in packs. One day there stalked into the Officers' Mess of the Twenty-Sixth Division an unknown dog, vast and wolf-like, and proceeded to make himself comfortable. He asked for no sentimental contact, he merely accepted food, warmed himself by the fire and stalked out. Next day he was seen miles away from the camp, tearing at the belly of a dead horse. The Mess agreed that he was a wolf who had been compelled to take a short leave of absence from that exacting profession. Could the dog continually achieve this aloofness he would have won universal praise. But he does not, while the cat does so habitually. When a cat washes its ears it is representative of all felines, wild as well as tame, and no more conscious of man than a tiger similarly engaged. Not all co-settings, nor brutalities of man, have been able to corrupt that unconsciousness.

The goodly sight of a youth, Greek and gracious, smacking his lips as though he had of Jove's nectar sipped—in order to give them the dewy freshness of the dawn!—transcends in sublimity splendour the glint of the sun on the parrot's wings. And yet when I am in disgrace with fortune and in men's eyes, and am depressed at the celerity of the unjust conquest of a defenceless nation, or despondent at the tardiness in the advent of peace and goodwill among nations, the thought that is a solace is that the goodly sight of a cat washing its ears will survive the desecration of nature, the passing of dynasties and the fall of empires!



"Yeh! 'E says 'you've never done a day's work in yer life.' 'Oh! say I, if you're so sure about that tell me wot I was doing the second Toosday of July forty-one."



"Gracious Grandma! There goes the siren. You'd better wait till the raid is over." "Not me, my girl. I must get cracking."